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PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th May.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,297	T. Leigh	17th "
" CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,551	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "
* MASSILIA	5,626	G. M. Montford	5th July
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	12th "
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	19th "
M.L. MASSILIA	5,626	G. M. Montford	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 396-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on about the
*S. S. SILESIA		5,126	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE		4,295	23rd May

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Breitfeld	5,771	23rd June, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 5th May, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 13th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

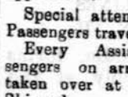
S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about MONDAY, 12th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 15th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY,
AND
THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902,
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902,
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000
DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,
—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaire, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.					Rs.
1 Prize	...	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	...	250
2 Do.	Rs.	100	...	...	200
2 Do.	Rs.	75	...	...	150
4 Do.	Rs.	50	...	...	200
10 Do.	Rs.	25	...	...	250
100 Do.	Rs.	10	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	Rs.	5	...	...	1,000
200 Do.	Rs.	1	...	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...		5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

SHERRIES
FROM GONZALEZ BYASS & CO.

	Special Cash Rates. Per doz Rs. a.
AMONTILLADO.—A genuine "natural" Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice, one of the driest of the Xerez Wines	41 0
MANZANILLA.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity; it is a perfect "San Lucar" Wine of full flavour and firmness	26 0
GOLDEN SHERRY.—Rich, nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine much admired	28 0
OLD DRY SHERRY.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. Specially recommended	28 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good generous Dinner Wine, unequalled for price, and well suited for family use	24 8
PALE DINNER SHERRY.—An excellent light Wine for general use, in great demand as a good, clean drinking Sherry	21 0
LIGHT SHERRY.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	16 0
JEREZ ORO DE LA FRONTERA	23 0

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following :—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS :
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in				
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.		
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		
20	21 10	48 8	38 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20	
21	22 1	49 4	38 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21	
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22	
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23	
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24	
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25	
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26	
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27	
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28	
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29	
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30	
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31	
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32	
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33	
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34	
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35	
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36	
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37	
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38	
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39	
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40	
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41	
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42	
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43	
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44	
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45	

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 35, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 65 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER
SPOONS AND FORKS.
WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY
BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	13 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sauerkraut in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Ceps S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar,
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1902, at 4 p. m., to consider and pass the following Special Resolutions:—

I. That the Draft Agreement between the Company and the Secretary of State for India in Council as to the Allotment to the Secretary of State of 599 fully paid up Shares, which has been prepared by the Solicitor to the Government of Bombay and has been to-day read and explained to this Meeting, be approved, and that the Directors of the Company be authorised to execute the Agreement when engrossed and ready on behalf of the Company.

II. That Article 5 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by adding the following words after the first sentence thereof:—

"The Board may, in pursuance of and for the purpose "of carrying out the Agreement between the Company "and the Secretary of State for India in Council, the "Draft form of which has been approved of by the "Company in General Meeting held on the 15th of "May, 1902, allot to the Secretary of State for India in "Council or his nominee or nominees 599 fully paid up "Shares in the Company after the said Agreement "has been duly executed and filed with the Registrar "of Joint Stock Companies."

By Order of the Board.

KILLICK, NIXON and Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mrs. EFFIE GIBBONS, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Sleater Road, Bombay, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 545 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 367, 378, 385 and 388, New Nos. 13555, 13554, 13823, 13891, 13893 and 43855, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206 and 247, and New Survey No. 7019, and bounded on the East by a private road, leading from the Sleater Road, to the Bungalow of R. B. Karanjvala, on the West by a private road belonging to the said R. B. Karanjvala, on the North by a private road leading from the Tardeo Road, to the Bungalow of the said R. B. Karanjvala, and, on the South by a piece of land demised to Pandurang Vishnu and which said land was by an Indenture of Lease dated the 11th March, 1891, were demised by the said R. B. Karanjvala to one Francis Cole and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (7 A) and Street No. 17 A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the vendor. Dated this 7th day of May, 1902.

PESTONJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action is the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN,
SCHIED MAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(TRADE MARK.)

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

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Apply to "R.," care of "Bombay Gazette," Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to

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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

THE
GREATEST CURE

For Nervous Debility, including Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence, Impotence, Wasting Decay, Loss of Vital Power, Dimness of Sight, Pimples and Eruptions of all kinds, Frightful Dreams, Pains in the Loins, Evil Forebodings, Loss of Energy, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, Low Spirits, Fetid Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Emaciation, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Weakness of the Generative Organs, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c. This newly-discovered Remedy never fails to rid the sufferer of his ailments, and full particulars of it will be sent on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Address:—Rev. JOHN WILSON, 49 Murfillo Road, Lee, Kent, England, (Name this paper).

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

*A Pam

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

In the matter of the Estate of BAI BUCHOOBAI, widow of NOWROJEE CAVASJEE ASHBURNER, late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 27th day of November, 1896, and Letters of Administration de bonis non with the will annexed of whose Estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted on the twelfth day of April, 1902, to COWASJEE K. ASHBURNER, Esquire, are required to send in their claims to the said administrator at his place of residence at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, within one calender month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets of the said Estate to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator—Dated this 23rd day of April, 1902.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses an necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED.....Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	126 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	322 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	364 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MAY 6.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-16	= plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£1 9 1-2	= do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£5 9-16	= — 1-16
Bar Silver in London	23 9-16	= plus 3-16
Bar Silver in New York	51	= plus 3-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	= unchanged
Berlin Cheque on London	20·49 1-2	= do.
Exchange on New York	4·87 5-8	= — 1-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= unchanged
" Short London Bills	2 3-4 "	= do.
" Indian Bank Bills	2 3-4 "	= do.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Linseed 56 1-2, June-July Buyers. Tone firmer.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 4,160,000.
White Karachi Wheat, 29, April-May. Sellers.
Red do. do. 28 1-2. " "

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 2,000 bales. Surats 100. Imports 22,000. Spot 5 5-32 —1-16. Arrivals closed steady.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5·1	5·0	4·64	4·34	4·29
plus 4	plus 3	plus 4	plus 4	plus 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000	bales.
Do. last year	19,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	"
Do. to Continent	2,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 5-8	plus 1-8
Futures, month of Aug.	9·11	plus 17
Do. do. Dec.	8·18	plus 12

Sheep skin sales closed to-day with fair demand. Common qualities 1d. lower.
Total quantity sold 9,80,000.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1902:—

Cotton	12,477 bales.
Wheat	16,252 cwts.
Linseed	10,842 "
Rapeseed	16,792 "
Gingellyseed	440 "
Poppyseed	11,438 "
Groundnuts	100 "
Castorseed	4,672 "
Rice	50,997 "
Myrabolams	5,351 "
Cottonseed	5,400 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d	
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d	
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A....	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4	1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169	1-4
Marks 3 do do	137	3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	124	
Shanghai 30 " "	165	
Japan 30 " "	149	1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone unsettled.

Cash	98-15
1st Settlement	98-13

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	7	do

SEEDS,—
Linseed,—Tone quiet.
Ready } 10 5
Forward }
Rapeseed,—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready } 6 4 to 6 6
Do. Forward }
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } 6 13 to 6 14
do Forward }
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready } 8 10
Forward }
Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... ... 27 12 to 28

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	173	166	161	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	183	177	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	183	177	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	195	189	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	198	192	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	190	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	...	194	189	do.
Khamgaon do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	230	226	223	do.
Bhownagar H.-G.	...	...	185	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	220	May
Westerns	...	...	196	"

COTTON—Tone steady.

SHARES.—Steady.

Manackjee Petit Mills	Rs.	1,660
Bank of Bombay	"	1,260
Tapey Valley Railway	"	425

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

Wednesday:—The cyclonic storm crossing the Burma coast yesterday has advanced northwards, and has practically broken up, only a shallow residual depression being shown in Central Burma this morning. Owing, probably, to the storm no telegrams have been received to-day from Lower Burma and Tenasserim. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Central and Upper Burma. Tounghoo has received two and a-half inches. Practically no rain has fallen in North-East India. Light showers have been received in South India and Malabar. Calms and light unsteady winds prevail in Bengal, and conditions continue unfavourable for rain in North-East India. The temperature for the past twenty-four hours was in considerable to very large excess in the Punjab, Upper Sind, Rajputana, and Central India, and in considerable to very large defect in the area of the rainfall in Burma. The maximum temperature at Jacobabad yesterday was 119 degrees, and at Mooltan 117 degrees.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has decreased bsiskiy in the United Provinces and Rajputana and at Sirsa, Karachi, Neemuch and Raipur. Gradients are steep.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly everywhere.

Temperature both the maximum and minimum is considerably above the average almost everywhere. The maximum temperature varied from 119° at Jacobabad to 83° at Colombo and the minimum from 70° at Belgaum to 91° at Jhansi.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in Berar, on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Saugor, Khandwa Ratnagiri, Jespore, Jubbulpore and Cawnpore.

Three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Cochin, more than a quarter at Calicut, and light showers at Coimbatore and Colombo.

Pressure being abnormally low in Sind, the Punjab and the United Provinces, the weather to the north of Latitude 22° is slightly unsettled.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	3	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	18	30
C Market, Bhoiwada, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	12	9	23
D Parbhadevi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	6	4	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	15	31
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	3	4	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	7
Total	52	56	125
Total plague deaths to date	413,241	87,120	
Same date last year	81	121	179

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BAIRD—May 7, Alexander Samuel Baird, Engineer, Greaves Cotton Mill. Funeral will leave his residence 19 Lisle Road, Chinchpoogly, at 4-30, this Evening. Friends kindly accept this the only, intimation. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BARTLETT—SHIELDS—April 15, at Christ's Church, Simla, by the Rev G E Nicolls, M A, Edward Lawrence Bartlett, third son of the late James John and Mary Bartlett, to Marie Shields, second daughter of the late Harry Shields and of Mrs de Courcy.

DEATHS.

BIGWOOD—April 25, at Kurnool, Redmond Macdowe Bigwood, Attorney-at-Law, aged 49.

LOWE—April 13, at Rayapuram, W Lowe, late Senior Apothecary, Madras Railway, aged 61 years and 1 month.

KEMP'S LIST.

	Rs. a.
Flavouring Essences. All kinds our own manufacture.	0 8
Eureka Skin Cure. Cures sores, pimples, eczema, &c.	0 12
Extract of Chicken. One teaspoonful equals one chicken.	1 12
Extract of Coffee. Perfect aroma—no waste always ready.	0 12
Extract of Mutton. A very superior preparation.	1 4
Extract of Meat. Leibig's process—always fresh.	1 4
Ferro-Vina. A natural Iron Burgundy.	1 0
Fever and Ague Mixture. For any fever and ague.	0 8
Flexile Collodion. For cuts and wounds.	0 12
Floral Mouth Elixir. Delightful for the teeth and breath.	1 4
Florida Water. Equal to that imported.	1 8
Fluid Extract Black Alder. A safe and mild aperient.	1 12

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m, Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water 11-44m., 11-39s. Low water, 4 51m., 5-29s.
Municipal Corporation, 3-15 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p. m. to-day.

RE-OPENING OF THE DESHI THEATRE.—The Deshi Theatre, which has been closed since the death of Mr. D. D. Javeri, was reopened last night. Before the performance was proceeded with the story of the deceased poet's career was narrated, and subsequently poems, which were composed by him the day before his death, were recited. There was a good attendance.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, via Marseilles, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French s. s Yara will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to distination at 9 a.m. to-day. Letters, &c., for Aden, Zanzibar, Ibo, Chiodi, Daresalam, Seychelles, Mauritius and Madagascar Cost Ports will also be despatched by this steamer.

RIDING ACCIDENT.—A nasty accident occurred on Tuesday evening to Mr. Reginald A. Spence, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs, Philpson and Co. About 6-30 p.m. he was riding a fresh horse along the Kennedy Sea Face. On nearing the Back Bay Swimming Baths the animal bolted and on Mr. Spence attempting to dismount his right leg collided with a telegraph post, causing a fracture of the thigh bone. He was picked up and conveyed on a stretcher by some European soldiers to St. George's Hospital, where he is progressing favourably.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday evening at the Morgue regarding the death of Rakhmibai, a Hindoo girl, aged three years and a half and residing with her parents at Foras Road, Bhikoo Kondaji, the father of the deceased, identified her body and said that he had been out at work all day long and returned home late in the evening when he heard of the unfortunate accident. Manek Nanoo, a bullock cart driver, said that he saw a one-horse carriage coming along the Foras Road at an ordinary pace on Tuesday evening last at about 5-30. The carriage was on the proper side of the road. He saw the deceased come running towards the left of the driver from a compound about ten paces distant from the carriage. Though the gharriwalla shouted out the deceased continued running right in front across the road. The driver pulled in the reins hard but failed to stop the animal in time. Of a sudden the deceased was knocked down by the foot of the horse towards the left of the road when the carriage stopped. Mr. P. H. Dastor, Second Presidency Magistrate, who was sitting in the Gharry, having sent for a police sepoy sent the deceased to the Hospital. There was a crowd of people assembled there and one among the crowd took the girl up in his arms and gave her some water. At that time she was not dead. Further evidence being recorded, the jury returned the verdict, that death was caused by internal injuries due to her having been accidentally knocked down by a horse and that the driver of the carriage, Goorooda Devi, was in no way to blame.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE PETAMBER BHOJRAJ.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to file a fresh petition. Govindjee Bharmal, a creditor, who had given notice of his intention to oppose the application, did not appear when his name was called out, and the application was granted.

RE GORDHANDAS TULSIDAS.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for two months extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices. His lordship, after some discussion, directed the matter should stand over till next Court day without a protection order.

RE DAMODER HEMRA.

Mr. Manker applied for the usual interim order for the insolvent, which was granted.

RE TARMAHOMED HAJEE OOSMAN.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE JUGALDAS DAMODERDAS PATEL.

Mr. Starling, for a judgment creditor, asked for a rule nisi calling upon the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed, as the Court had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Starling, on behalf of his client, undertook not to arrest the insolvent till the disposal of the rule nisi.

His lordship gave insolvent a protection order as regarded other creditors, and a rule was granted against him as applied for, returnable on the next Court day.

RE ARDASIR NASARWANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for two months' extension of the interim order remarking that his client was an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, and as he was not able to get leave, he could not serve notices on his creditors. His lordships granted a month's extension.

RE HENRY H. MATHEWS.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. In answer to his lordship, insolvent said he was a sub-inspector in the Municipality. His lordship granted the application.

RE SHAVECHAND JUTHA.

Mr. Manker applied for three months' extension of the time to file insolvent's schedule. His lordship granted the application.

RE POONJA JIWA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for the usual rule nisi for a discharge. The application was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Edwin Albert Good; Fahd Abdur Rahman bin Suf Arab, Vasudeo Appajee, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, Nanjee Hari Merai and another; Shaik Abdul Rahman Shaik Bhikan, and Sorabjee Dadabhoy Mistree.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, Mr. James Macdonald presided and there were also present:—Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., S. D. Khote, Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ismaili, Manmohandas Ramjee, and Dr. N. N. Katrack.

LOVING NEIGHBOURS.

The Committee considered a letter (in Gujarati) to the President, dated the 21st April 1902, from Mr. Rustomji Nasarwanji Kapadia—complaining of the way in which one Mr. Nasarwanji Framji Gagrat has been allowed from time to time to raise three additional storeys over his house in Lohar Street, which is 50 or 60 years old and which had originally only one floor. Stating that an additional privy has unnecessarily been allowed to be put up, that no set-back of the house has been enforced although its front portion has been demolished and renewed, and that no legal steps have been taken against the owner for usurping a piece of "Sirkari" land which has been subsequently recovered from him.

The matter was referred to the Commissioner for report.

A LONG-STANDING GRIEVANCE.

The Committee considered a letter to the President from Rao Bahadur Vussanjee Khimjee forwarding for consideration certain resolutions passed at a public meeting of the inhabitants and rate payers of Naigaum and Matunga, regarding the bad lighting with Kerosine oil lamps of these localities.

The Commissioner in his report expressed a hope that the Corporation would be pleased to see their way to remedy the long-standing grievance by replacing the kerosine oil lamps by incandescant gas lights.

The Commissioner was requested to report on the resolutions in continuation of the letter referred to him on the same subject on a previous occasion.

DRAINS IN GRANT ROAD AND DHUNJEE STREET.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—The Standing Committee under their Resolution of the 23rd January 1902, sanctioned the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Rasulkhan Mohomedkhan & Co., for constructing a stormwater drain with manholes and water gullies in Grant Road and Dhunjee Street at rates aggregating Rs. 6,710·62 plus Rs. 937 for road repairs and Rs. 1,126 for contingencies and establishment. The Drainage Engineer, Ordinary Branch, reports that the necessary work as per Standing Committee Resolution is being carried out and states that on opening the existing storm-water drain in Dhunji Street, it is found that the side walls are built partly of rubble stone and partly of earth packed by the side of the stones, the side and bottom of the drain are not plastered and the dhapas consist of big boulders placed on the drain without being dressed. He therefore recommends that the whole length of the existing drain should be remodelled at a cost of Rs. 4,252 as per accompanying estimate, which also includes the cost of road repairs. The Executive Engineer approves of the proposal. As the rates of the estimate are framed on the basis of the rates of the present Contractors, Messrs. Rasulkhan Mahomedkhan and Co., whose contract period expires on the 17th May 1902, and as these rates are favourable, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the Drainage Engineer's proposal and to the work being entrusted to Messrs. Rasulkhan Mahomedkhan and Co., in continuation of their contract, the expenditure being defrayed from the savings in the original grant of Rs. 12,390 provided for under the Corporation Resolution of the 10th October 1901."

The Commissioner's recommendation was adopted.

NEW PATTERN HYDRANTS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—I have the honour to report that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of 228 new pattern hydrants, five tenders have been received and they work out as follows:—1. Messrs Turner, Hoare and Co., Rs. 7,068; 2. Sorabji Shapurji and Co., Rs. 7,182; 3. Garlick and Co., Rs. 7,281-12; 4. John Fleming and Co., 7,296; 5. George Gahagan and Co., Rs. 8,436.

As the rate of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., viz. Rs. 31 per hydrant is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of their tender at Rs. 7,068.

The lowest tender of Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., was accepted.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

PARSI CHARITABLE TRUST FUND.

THOUGH comparatively a small community, the charitable instinct of the Parsis has enabled them to accumulate and administer vast sums of money through the trustees of the Punchayet for the benefit of the general body of Zorastrians. From the published report of the funds, it appears that, at the beginning of the past official year, the total funds amounted to Rs. 42,51,375; and at the end of the year, to Rs. 44,23,404, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,72,029, added to the general capital. The chief sources of this augmentation are the sums of money deposited with the trustees by different individuals for philanthropic objects under specified stipulations. Mostly these bequests are made after the death of a near relative or friend. The most worthy object among these charitable functions is the maintenance of the blind, the lame and poor, who are housed in an asylum known as the Cursetji Fardunji Paruck's Charitable Home. During the year 571 persons were maintained in this house situated at foot of the Towers of Silence at Chawpaty. Of these there were 474 females and 97 males, whose cost of living came to Rs. 23,339 per annum. One of the praiseworthy objects of the trustees is to privately help those who were once in well-to-do circumstances but who were now in poverty and the amount thus spent upon 64 persons was Rs. 3,469. There is also a fund for the maintenance of poor parsi widows, 26 of whom were provided with the means of supporting themselves at a cost of Rs. 3,711. There are 25 schools established in different parts of the Bombay Presidency, presided over by 48 teachers of the Zorastrian religion, the cost being Rs. 4,099. The chief superintendent of these schools was Erwad Ellulji Kersaspjee Asthlia. Rs. 25,783 were defrayed in providing the wages of corpse-bearers, who carry the bodies of dead persons to the towers of silence. It is difficult to get persons to be employed in this service, and hence their wages are comparatively high, and their widows get pensions also. With the object of encouraging Zoroastrian literature the sum of Rs. 5,116 was spent on translations from English and other foreign treatises and ancient oriental into Gujarati for the benefit of young students. The translations in book form are distributed in various parts of the Bombay Presidency.

ONE LAKH OF RUPEES IN A CART.

PROSECUTION BY THE S. P. C. A.

BEFORE Mr. Kursandas Chabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Byrne, solicitor, appeared with Mr. K. M. Shroff, Secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and applied for summons against Makund Bunaji and five other cart drivers for cruelty to animals, and against Mr. Sorabji Framji, Banker, Chief Cashier of the Bank of Bombay, for causing and procuring animals to be cruelly ill-treated and abused under section 21 of Act 48 of 1830.

Mr. Shroff in his information laid before the Magistrate stated that on Monday morning he saw six two-wheeled bullock carts, each drawn by a pair of ordinary Deccani bullocks, standing at the entrance of the Bank of Bombay in Green Street, Fort. He noticed that, in the presence and by the direction of Mr. Sorabji Framji Banker, Chief Cashier of the Bank, each of the carts was loaded by servants of the Bank with 50 bags of currency rupees, each bag containing Rs. 2,000. The aggregate weight of the load of rupees one lakh in each cart was 80 maunds. The carts, so loaded, were then driven from the Bank of Bombay to the Currency Office in Esplanade Road, and the contents of the carts were there unloaded in the presence of one of the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who counted the exact number of bags delivered from each Mda and the names of the drivers in the presence of Mr. Shroff. In addition to the drivers of the carts, who sat in their usual seats, two coolies also sat in each cart, thereby adding a further weight of about ten maunds to the load, thus making the aggregate load of 100 maunds in each cart, or 2800 lbs. in all, which load was 33 maunds or 1,008 lbs. in excess of the maximum weight allowed to an ordinary two-wheeled bullock cart, drawn by a pair of Deccani bullocks. Mr. Shroff averred that the bullocks in all the carts were overloaded to such an extent as to amount to cruel ill-treatment and abuse of them, and to cause them unnecessary suffering.

His Worship made an order for summonses to be issued, and the hearing of the case was fixed for the 27th instant.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer." sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Ferringdon Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

SOME surprise has been manifested at the rapid rise in 3 1-2 per cent. Government securities, and suspicion entertained that it is due to a "corner" or rash speculative manipulation. In truth there are no grounds for such a view; the rise is a perfectly natural result of healthy conditions. When the 3 1-2 per cents. were first issued August 1894) and before the clouds of famine, plague and war had overshadowed the land, they were quoted at 103 1 4 and steadily rose to 111, then at the close of 1896 a natural fall set in when famine and plague and the consequent scarcity and shyness of money sent up the Bank rate from 3 to 10; after a short fall to five it again rose to the abnormal height of 12 per cent. and in April, 1898, with a 12 per cent. Bank rate, paper was no lower than 93-12 (monthly average). So long as famine effects were felt and the political horizon was troubled no material advance could be looked for although 101-7 was touched in May 1899. But of late circumstances have changed although we have passed through a season of great activity the comparatively good supply of money has been evidenced by the fact that the Bank rate has never exceeded 8 per cent., and even at that and the intermediate figures it has often been ineffective; and though it now stands temporarily at five, it is notorious that money is only commanding 3 1-2 or even 3 in the market. The official rate must soon come down to the market. After a series of bad seasons, apart from the natural feeling that the law of averages will assert, itself, there are evident signs of a good monsoon and India has not even a rumour of war to trouble her; the South African cloud has lifted and seems on the point of breaking up altogether, and plague though still with us, is not the bogey it once was. Without a single important adverse influence it is by no means surprising that the 3 1-2 per cents are reverting to their old position and the effect is also quite asmarked on the hitherto unpopular 3 per cents.

There is another circumstance to which insufficient attention has been given; that is the small amount of such securities really on the market. Many years ago the Government of India calculated on a careful analysis of all available data that the annual absorption of Government loans might be put at £2 500 000, which quantity could be floated in India without depressing the market. The investing community in India is richer now: and yet instead of four crores (£2 1-2 millions) the annual borrowing is pitched between one and two crores. Those financial critics, whose voice is heard most on the Bombay side, who expect a loan of even two crores to depress the market in spite of the buoyant influences of peace, prosperity and easy money do not take a comprehensive view of the situation. There are only 113 crores of the rupee debt held in India: of this much more than half is out of the market, being held by Native States as fixed investments under arrangement with the Government of India, and as Trust Funds and security deposits: not to mention the ten crores held by the Paper Currency Department. The total amount of paper held in the Calcutta market is 86 1-2 crores, of which nearly half is held by the Government itself and cannot come on the market. The amounts held by Banks, Provident and Memorial Funds and other institutions and by individuals who have no intention of selling cannot be estimated at less than ten crores and may be much more; and no considerable amount could be transferred from the Bombay or Madras market without so raising the rates there as to tempt it back again. If there are as many as ten crores in the Calcutta market it does not require very heavy purchasing to produce a distinct scarcity of paper. Within the past month 75 lakhs of paper have been purchased by two Native States, of which 25 came off this market. Beside these large purchases, smaller investors throughout the country are constantly absorbing the floating balance, and as soon as the market rate of interest falls below five per cent., which means that depositors cannot expect to get more than 3 1-2, the natural price of paper is at least par. The scarcity of paper is becoming apparent as the ease of the money market brings out genuine investors, and there is no reason to anticipate a lower level than has been attained. Within the last few days, a Native State under the Bhopal Agency, having discovered a large secret treasure mainly in geid buried in the palace, is sending the bullion down for investment in 3 1-2 per cent. securities, and as the purchase for cash thus shortly to be made will reduce the floating stock by about 20 lakhs, a rise to 102 or even 103, the level at which these securities stood at their first issue, is not at all improbable.—"Englishman" May 6.)

PASSENGERS PER S. S. YARRA.

The following passengers will sial to-day at 12 noon per Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Yarra, from the stream direct. There will be the usual Medical Inspection at Ballard Pier at 11 A. M. sharp Third Class, Deck Passengers, native servants and ayahs must be at the Ballard Pier disinfecting shed, at 10 A. M. with all their baggage.

Sir and Lady Jamshedji Jeejeebhy	Lt C F Underhill
Mr and Mrs Reinold	Mr A C Woodhouse
Mr and Mrs Raj	Mr Joe A Ixia
Mr Jordamides	Mr Grisel
Mr Jose G de Lacerder	Mr Brudo
Major C M Moore	Mr Schinese
Mr and Mrs M Kharegat	Miss Charlton
Mr R J Jejeebhoy	Miss Candelston
Miss J Jejeebhoy and ayah	Miss Reces
Mr W J Seed	Mr and Mrs Plantat
Major and Mrs Edward	Mr Kilotts
Mr O Chreiber	Mr Pono
Mr Joe A Salinas	Mrs Magnin
Mrs A Woodman and baby	Mr Pilgere
Mr Wallace	Mr Cannere
Mr J Cooverjee	Mrs Marcelly
Mr M B Masani	Mrs Pons
Mr H M Abbas	Mr Jony
Mr M Karrim	Mr Machlergel
Mr Goldberg	Mr Sandison
Mr Hartley	Mr Maignean
Mr B Unwalla	Mr Conois
Mr E Jeun	Mr Fabre
Mr Olive Serive	Mr Dugon
Lieut M Brone	Mr Vanez,
Mrs Hudson	Mr and Mrs Odamolle and three children
Lieut-Col Lonsada	Mr Marchand and son
Mr J Proton	Miss Bonrad
Mr J Marthand	Mr and Mrs Pistre
Col Ostrehan	Mr Trieque
Rev H B Durrant	Mr Guillant
Major Short	Mr Grisel
Mrs Short	Mr and Mrs Romain
Mrs R E Hamilton	Mr Duvrier
Mrs Ostrehan	Mrs Oriel
Mrs Powell	Mr Povard
Mrs A Palmer	Mrs Barzissonne
Mrs Brooke-Murray	Mr Olivo
Mr de Peytes	Mrs Lassala
Mr Berger	Mr Salla
Mr Cranston	Mr Biot
Mr A Muyne	Mr Trioque
Mr L Tinson	Mr Pascol
Mr A R Guzder	Mr Guilbant
Rev and Mrs Ellison and five children	Mr Bonard
Rev Father Emmanuel	Mr Tammarcelli
Dr D Affinwalla	Mr Laforque
Col L C Habbott	Mr Gassans
Capt and Mrs Gordan	Mr de Glamikesi
Capt Tate	Mr Bartier
Mrs G F N Tinley and child	Mr Kemp
Mr Samber	Mr A G Howland
Mr Wodderboon	Mr McHennekinat
Mr and Mrs Thom	Mr A Wiertema
	Mr and Mrs Moine
	Mr Latron

THE COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Superintendent Mr. Stanford, of the D. division, in his report to the Police Commissioner about the collapse of the chawl at Trimbak Parashram Street near Northbrook Gardens, Khetwadi, Bombay, states that at the time of the collapse there were sixteen labourers cons sting of nine men and seven women engaged in the work of repairs. Of these one Sayana Damaji was killed on the spot, and three mes, Hirapa Shivapa, aged 35, Nigha Pocheti aged 20, Bhikoo Ramsarang, carpenter, aged 30, and one woman named Ramoosi, labourer aged 30, were more or less seriously injured. Of these four injured labourers only Nigha Pocheti has been detained in the Hospital. Of the persons who resided on the 2nd story of the chawl two men, five women, and three children were injured by the collapse. Of these Dehanoo Andoo aged 25, and Gungabai aged 30, have been detained in the Hospital. The deceased Sayana had a crowbar in his hand when found under a portion of the fallen roof, and it is believed that he was engaged at the time in removing one of the temporary wooden supports used for the raising of the roof, when the accident took place.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ASCENSION DAY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-15 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral). Hymns 144, 315 and 301.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon, Hymns 147, 150 and 309.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Madras Time.

8-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Address.
Hymns—147, 150 and 304.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Queen Alexandra, 2,788 tons, Captain Geo E Harris, sailed yesterday, for Baltimore, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Restock, 2,881 tons, Captain N Trulsen, will sail to-day

For the Hot Weather,
For the Monsoon,
and
For Travelling.

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PURE WOOL CLOTHING

if you are to live in COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out, COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

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FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COAT CLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
NUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC. ETC.

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BEST VALUE IN NAVY SERGE SUITINGS Light Tropical Weight, Fast Dye. FROM Rs. 35 THE SUIT.

PERFECT FIT, NEWEST STYLE.

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CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
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Specially recommended to Homeward Bound Passengers as one of the most suitable
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SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES
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GREATCOAT CLOTHS.	PUTTIES.
UNIFORM Do.	JERSEYS.
Do. SERGES.	CARDIGAN JACKETS.
ARMY FLANNELS.	BALACLAVA CAPS.
SADDLE SERGES.	SOCKS, BLUE GREY,
BLANKETS FOR MEN.	Do. NATURAL GREY.
Do. and JHOOLS for Horses.	MITTENS,

MANUFACTURED BY
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
:DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 8th May, 1902.

1. A Meeting of all Members interested in the formation of a Regimental Hockey Team will be held at Head-quarters on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m,

2. Extract from District Orders, dated 7th May 1902, is published for information :—

No. 2131—Furlough and Leave—Under the provisions of Para 125 A R I Volume IX, Volunteer, leave of absence out of India, is granted to the undermentioned Volunteer Officer as follows :—Lieutenant Arthur Robert Sharp, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from 1st May to 31st October 1902.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 8th May, 1902.

1. Leave of absence for 6 (six) months have been granted to Gunner J H B McMenemy from the 21th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1902.

CANADA AND THE PACIFIC.

WHEN the new South African colonies are settled and the tug of war for the mastery of the Pacific commences, Canada will claim imperial attention. With the neighbouring States bordering on temporary insanity it will be necessary to set our house in order over there that our colony may be able to put her neighbour in a strait jacket in case such measure becomes necessary. Canada is loyal to Great Britain, loyal to the backbone. That is sufficient ground for generous treatment. When the Duke of Cornwall visited Quebec the other day, the Mayor said: "Assembled round your Royal Highness, you see a people, the majority of whom are of French origin, differing in language and religion, yet we live in peace, bound together by the sacred bond of the Federation and we glory in offering the world the spectacle of a people free, united, contented with their lot, faithful and loyal in alligiance to the empire, the sovereign and to the generous constitution which gives us a large measure of liberty and the most certain guarantee of future greatness." That is the spirit of all the addresses presented to His Royal Highness in his journey through Canada. Canadian French as well as English are proud to live under the flag of a nation that stretches over one-fifth of the habitable globe, that counts four hundred million subjects, that does one-third of the commerce of the world, that marches at the head of all the peoples on earth as a colonial, industrial and commercial power. They appreciate the advantages of the liberty they enjoy. They have told us so by the French Abbe Mathieu as their mouth-piece. Canada might have been part and parcel of the Republic to-day, but for the short-sighted policy of the States. When Mr. Bayard was American Ambassador in London, he is reported to have said: "No one has ever rendered adequate justice to the service which the Union received from the Canadians during whole of that tremendous struggle." Yet, when at the close of the war, a deputation from the Canadians went to Washington to plead for free access to American markets, they were told they could not expect to have the privileges of American citizens unless they came under the American flag. They refused, went home and federated the Dominion. As to Canada joining the States, the idea is repugnant to Canadians, who declare that the States have more need of their assistance than they of the States'. The States territories are being filled up, her forests are being destroyed and the Canadians point to the day in the not far distant future when America will become dependent on other countries for her raw material, on Canada first, for Canada has more undeveloped wealth than any other country of the world.

Yet Canada has been neglected. The mother country has done little to help her. Of her own exertions she has built up a trade valued at eighty millions sterling, increasing annually, a great manufacturing industry developing rapidly. Her agricultural products grow apace and large quantities of timber and supplies of food are exported. The territory known as British Columbia—with an area equal to France, Holland, Italy and Belgium, with a thousand miles of seaboard and fine harbours in numbers, with marvellous resources in its soil, with great treasures in its waters with wonderful forests, with great mineral wealth awaiting development, and with a climate which produces a race akin to that of New Zealand—is that to which we must look for further successful rivalry with the States. No one who has seen anything of British America, writes Mr. Colquhoun in his new work, "The Mastery of the Pacific," and who thinks of what has been accomplished within the past fifty years or so in Australia, New Zealand and the United States, can entertain any doubt as to the great future before British Columbia. Had the States her ports and harbours on the Pacific she would never have sought to pierce the Isthmus of Panama. British Columbia has "everything that has made the little seagirt island in the West the centre of a great world empire—coal, iron and other minerals, waterways to the coast, seaboard—and she has what Britain did not possess when she began her era of prosperity, gold to give the initial impetus, a vast reserve of timber and a great fishing industry. All that is wanted is capital and labour." Given those two desiderata and British Columbia is bound to forge ahead and become a great shipbuilding and manufacturing country. With her great resources, her unique position and ten years' start, even if the canal be commenced at once, British Columbia is assured she has nothing to fear from that canal. At present she thinks it will divert much of the trade which would otherwise go to Vancouver. Past neglect of her has engendered this fear. British Columbians complain that the Dominion Government are unwilling to give assistance towards the development of her communications. They consider themselves entitled to assistance in return for the heavy customs dues and taxes they collect. And the British Government is similarly complained of as having neglected its duty. The country occupies an advantageous position compared with the States in relation to the great markets of China and Japan and of Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. Yet the British Government has not assisted it to take its proper rank in point of population and industries. From Vancouver is the nearest and most direct route—by a day and a quarter—across the Pacific to those countries, and from Great Britain as from the Dominion British Columbia asks for men and money. Given these, and the sovereignty of the Pacific seas will not be in the hands of Columbia but of British Columbia.

The possibilities of this country in connection with the mastery of the Pacific have been overlooked. Yet nothing is more palpable than that on the Pacific slope of Canada Great Britain has everything requisite for the creation of a fresh base for seapower and among the many duties that devolve upon the Empire of Britain at this critical point in her career, observes Mr. Colquhoun, none seem to him "more important than the utilisation and development of that magnificent White Man's country Canada, and more especially British Columbia." Ocean communications are increasing rapidly and the street in which the United States lives is already efficiently policed. The need for internal communication is fully recognised and many railway projects have been sketched out, the principal of which is a trunk line from south to north extending through the great interior plateau as far north as the mineral resources are available. Those resources are by no means trifling. Gold, silver, lead, copper and coal abound. Her coal-fields are declared to occupy an unique position on the Pacific sea-board of America. Coal has been found in Oregon and Washington, "but no such fields as the British Columbian and Vancouver ones are known to exist, nor does that geological formation lead one to expect that other fields may be discovered." Coal in abundance and excellent in quality is found in close proximity to rivers and the sea-board all over British Columbia, a decided point in our favour in the race across the Pacific. Even now the Colony supplies California and Washington, and the States cannot progress without the assistance of British Columbia. Mr. Chamberlain is reported to have declared that Canada had unrestricted liberty of secession from the empire. But it is also true, added Mr. Stead, in his laudatory pamphlet of all things American, that although no one in the United Kingdom might raise a finger to prevent Canada acting as she thought best for her own interests, any attempt on the part of the States to annex Canada against her will would be resisted by the whole force of the British empire. The States will never try; nor will Canada ask for union with the States if Great Britain only does her duty. With due care and slightly generous treatment Canada will still maintain the truth of Lord Salisbury's contention that there is an older and greater power in North America than the United States.

THE REBELLION IN SOUTHERN CHINA.

CHINA is a land where history has a way of repeating itself at brief intervals. The "cycle of Cathay" as represented by the political history of the Empire during the last century, at any rate, completes itself within a very few years. It is an axiom that, all circumstances being equal, like causes produce like effects; and the recurrence of events in China is an illustration of a disease repeating itself because the conditions which favour it remain. The surgeons have been at work from time to time on China, but the effect of their operations has been merely temporary. They have been effective only so long as the Imperial authorities desired; and there are those who doubt that the last operation will have any more permanent results than its predecessors. The Court is making a great show of an earnest desire to reform abuses, but little practical good results. On the contrary some of the methods adopted as a set off to previous evils have in turn produced the worst consequences, and vast and widely separate areas of the Empire are now seething with discontent and disorder. The rebellion in the South has assumed the most serious proportions, and in all its circumstances recalls the great Taiping rebellion of fifty years ago. Like that of the Taipings the aim of the Kwang-si rebels is to overthrow the Manchu dynasty in Southern China, and to set up a Chinese kingdom with a capital at Canton. The province in which this revolt started was also that in which the Taiping rebels raised their standard and in many ways the present outbreak seems to be a revival of the great movement which Gordon ultimately crushed. The Kwang-si rebels call themselves "Hungs," a title which has a reference to Hung-sen-tseuan, the Taiping leader who came near to overthrow the Manchus and establish a new dynasty. The present movement, we are told, is headed by a descendant of one of the Taiping leaders, and a veteran who took part in the rebellion of the early fifties is one of the chiefs of the new revolt.

The Triad Society which had a great deal to do with the origin of the former outbreak is also stated to be concerned in this, with, apparently, more successful results than attended the rising which the same Society began two years ago. The rebels declare that they are hostile to no foreigners but the Manchus; they desire that the country should be wisely governed, trade fostered and the western people protected, though it does not appear that they make any professions of Christianity as did Hung-sen-tseuan. There is, however, a remarkable letter in a China contemporary in which one of the rebels who describes himself as a member of the League of Patriots, makes an appeal to the Powers not to repeat the mistake of the fifties. The Manchus, he declares, are doomed. Men who have seen the world and who have benefitted by the teachings of Christianity will take part in the coming struggle, and after recalling the crimes of the Dowager Empress and her supporters, he utters a prayer that the Powers will not compel a repetition of the Ward-Gordon incident with its consequent miseries and tyrannical misgovernment. But for the training which the American Ward, and our own Gordon gave to the Imperial troops between 1852 and 1865, the Taiping rebellion would never have been crushed. And it is difficult to say whether China would have been worse or better off to-day if the rebels had put an end to Manchu rule. It is, however, interesting to recall that Hung-su-tseuan whose power Gordon ultimately terminated, professed Christianity and called on all the virtuous of the land to extirpate rulers who both in their public laws and private acts were standing examples of all that was base and vile in human nature. The letter of the member of the League of Patriots is couched in almost similar terms, and he invokes the aid of the Powers for the Chinese in their struggle for "freedom, independence and reform." The Christian world he declares, now regrets its policy of inaction during the ruthless and barbarous suppression of the Taiping revolution. But the outside world is not likely to interfere in this latest of China's civil wars, though history may repeat itself so far as to embroil the reigning dynasty with the Powers while the Imperial authorities are engaged in settling purely domestic troubles. That was the case at the time of the Taiping outbreak. But it may be imagined that the frequent lessons which the Court have had since that date, will have a considerable influence in maintaining the present Imperial policy towards foreigners at all events until the internal disorders become less serious.

PROGRESS IN EGYPT.

LORD CROMER'S annual report on the Finances and Administration of Egypt and the Soudan for 1901, shows that the steady progress which has been recorded for some years past is being well maintained. Although last year's surplus of £764,000 is by no means the largest recorded within the last few years, yet the figures relating to revenue and expenditure show a steady advance. Thus in 1896 the revenue of Egypt was £10,960,325, and the expenditure £10,636,425, and in the four succeeding years, there was a gradual increase, the figures for 1900 being respectively £11,733,872, and £10,142,604. To show that the surplus is not an artificial one, Lord Cromer points out that for several years successively the revenue has been considerably in advance of the estimates, and that many circumstances indicate that the steady increase which has been noticed will be continued in future years. The estimates for this year point to an income of £11,960,000, but it is very likely that, as has been the case for some time past, the actual figure will considerably exceed this amount. So that it is improbable that the unbroken record of progression will be checked in the present administrative year. What has given the greatest fillip to the prosperity of the country is undoubtedly the solution of the water difficulty by the construction of irrigation works. No better testimony to the efficacy of these works could be wished for than the excellent results obtained in the year 1899. In that year the Nile failed, and under ordinary circumstances, the country would have keenly felt this deprivation. But thanks to improved administration an abundant harvest was obtained and no falling off in revenue was recorded. It must be remembered that the annuity to be paid for the construction of the reservoirs is always a considerable drain on the resources of the country. The total charge on this account, as Lord Cromer points out, is £320,000 and when it is borne in mind that this sum in itself represents 3 per cent. of the anticipated revenue, it will be readily recognised how great is the tax upon the country. However, so far the administration have been amply repaid for the expenditure. Naturally the same satisfactory results cannot be expected from the Soudan. Still even there the administrative work is meeting with excellent results. During last year the rainfall was meagre and the crops bad, but fortunately distress was averted owing to the excellence of the harvest in 1899. Sir Richard Wingate's remarks on the condition of the country are distinctly encouraging. Given an average rainfall, he says, and a continuation of the present system of steady and progressive development of the resources of the country, the prospects of the Soudan eventually becoming self-supporting are more encouraging than they were twelve months ago. Of course this is in face of a deficit of £1,641,500, which amounts to 66 per cent. of the total revenue; but in view of the newness of the country this apparently large deficiency is neither surprising nor alarming. That the general tone and condition of Egypt is being gradually raised, cannot for a moment be doubted. The fiscal system, Lord Cromer points out, has been placed on a sound footing, the irrigation works are practically completed, railways and roads are being extended every year, slavery has been abolished. There still remains much work in the shape of the judicial reform and police organization, but the old state of lawlessness no longer exists. The Army is a well organised body, and prisoners and the sick are being treated on humane and European principles. The day of the money lender is past and gone, and education is gradually weaning the people from savagery, and civilization has taken root. The pessimists of the past, both French and English, would see little in Egypt now to encourage them in the doubtful views they held twenty years ago.

LORD CURZON'S speech at the big Frontier Durbar made a very deep impression. "But," remarks a Peshawar correspondent, "one saw more than one grimy Malik lying curled up fast asleep, as the Munshi shouted out the translation, and others, as the sun grew low, falling out in twos or threes listlessly and automatically to say their evening prayers, and one doubted how far any of these would take the trouble to get their written copies translated to them thereafter or would realise that a really sound sermon on practical and political morality had been preached to them while they lay snoozing on the grass or conformed punctiliously to Musalman rites."

THE new Civil Secretariat Building at Simla, it is expected, will be ready for occupation in June next year.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned an additional judge for the Calcutta High Court and also the increase in the clerical staff, etc., as proposed by Government.

FOR the first time since plague assumed epidemic form in Allahabad neither fresh cases nor death from the disease were reported during the 24 hours ending midnight on Sunday.

A SERIOUS fire occurred at the Club of Northern India, Murree, on Sunday night. The main building, with the offices and kitchen, was completely gutted, but some of the furniture, together with the resident members' kits was saved. The racket court and stabling were uninjured. No lives were lost.

THE Government of India have granted a concession of one month's special privilege leave to all civil officers and subordinates who served continuously for over six months on Mahsud blockade duty. The special leave may be taken by itself, or in combination with leave already earned, provided that not more than three months privilege leave can be taken at one time.

A SMALL Committee, consisting of Mr. Wallis, Superintendenting Engineer (President), Mr. H. C. Robertson, Executive Engineer, and Mr. Goldstein, Sub-Engineer, have made a preliminary examination of the Town Hall, Simla, as the stability of the upper portion of the building was doubtful. The investigations go to show that matters are not so serious as was anticipated, and that the ball-room can be made safe without having to rebuild this part of the structure.

CHATEAUBRIAND'S MEMOIRS.

WAS NAPOLEON A COWARD?

How is it that until the appearance of the present work no complete translation of Chateaubriand's Memoirs (their gifted author's greatest and most characteristic work) has been published in English? One or two partial translations, issued more than half a century ago, have long since been forgotten. The neglect of the "Memoirs" is certainly curious. Even the present translation owes its existence to an accident. Mr. de Mattos tells us how, rather more than three years ago, in his kinsman's house in Amsterdam, he chanced upon an "old fashioned bookcase" containing "a poor, little piratad edition of Chateaubriand's masterpiece, printed in Brussels in twenty small parts, and bound up into five small volumes." "I carried them," he writes, "to my room, spent three week in their perusal, started to read them a second time, and came back to London determined to find a publisher who would undertake the risk of an English translation." So here we have the first four volumes of a version which is to be completed in six. The translation is exceedingly well done. It is copiously annotated, and embellished with portraits of the famous personages of the epoch, those printed in the first volume being the author's, Louis XVI's, Malesherbe's Marie Antoinette's, Maribeau, and Washington. The first volume, beginning with Chateaubriand's birth year, 1768, and ending in 1860, contains many a charming picture of oldworld life in his native Brittany, relates his first journey to Berlin and his introduction to Frederick the Great, his appointment as Ambassador to London, and his journey to America, and his romantic adventures there among the Red Men.

The third volume writes a "Daily News" Reviewer is, in many respects, the most interesting of Chateaubriand's Memoirs; for it deals with the last days of the Empire, Napoleon's conduct and demeanour in the days of his adversity, and the real feelings with which the masses of the French people (apart, be it observed, from the army) regarded the conqueror of Europe. It contains also many a word-portrait of other chief actors in the drama of war besides Napoleon. The first entry of the Allies into Paris occurred on the 31st March, 1814. Chateaubriand tells us how he watched the "Caucasian hordes" (Cossacks and other Russians) march into the city and encamp in the courtyard of the Louvre. And the out-looker felt his "exasperation increased at the man (Napoleon) whose glory had reduced us to that disgrace." However, the "hordes"—Russian, Prussian, and the rest—behaved remarkably well. Chateaubriand writes that the first invasion of the Allies has remained unparalleled in the annals of the world; order, peace, and moderation reigned on every hand; the shops were re-opened; Russian Guardsmen, six feet tall, were piloted through the streets by little French rogues who made fun of them, as of jumping-jacks and carnival maskers. The conquered might be taken for the conquerors; the latter, trembling at their successes, looked as though they were excusing themselves. The National Guard alone garrisoned the interior of Paris, with the exception of the houses in which the foreign Kings and Princes were lodged.

Again,

AN INSTRUMENT OF PROVIDENCE.

Alexander looked upon himself merely as an instrument of Providence, and took no credit to himself. When Madame de Stael complimented him upon the happiness which his subjects, lacking a constitution enjoyed of being governed by him, he made his well-known reply:

"I am only a 'fortunate accident.'"

A young man in the streets of Paris expressed to him his admiration at the affability with which he received the least of the citizens: he replied: "For what else are Sovereigns made?"

He refused to inhabit the Tuileries, remembering that Bonaparte had taken his ease in the palaces of Vienna, Berlin, and Moscow.

Looking at the statue of Napoleon on the column in the Place Vendome, he said:

"If I were so high up, I should be afraid of, becoming giddy."

As he was going over the palace of the Tuileries they showed him the Salon de la Paix:

"Of what use," he asked, laughing, "was this room to Bonaparte?"

It is sad to reflect that the ideas of Russian Imperialism when the nineteenth century was young (the first Alexander's ideas, at all events) had more of the enthusiasm of humanity in them than they have had since. In considering Chateaubriand's account of the feelings of the French nation towards Napoleon in 1814, it must not be forgotten that Chateaubriand, though an opponent of the Emperor's entertained a great and sincere admiration for the conqueror's genius. Chateaubriand was an honest fce. He was not one of the despicable crowd who bent the knee to Napoleon in power. And the Emperor (to do him justice) respected his critic's character and motives. Here, then, is Chateaubriand's statement on the interesting question we have mentioned:

It is the style of the day to magnify Bonaparte's victories: the sufferers have disappeared; we no longer hear the imprecations the cries of pain and distress of the victims; we no longer see France exhausted, with only women to till her soil; we no longer see parents arrested as a pledge for their sons, the inhabitants of the villages made jointly and severally responsible for the penalties applicable to a rebellious recruit; we no longer see those conscription placards posted at the street-corners, the passers-by gathered before those enormous lists of dead, seeking in consternation the names of their children, their brothers their friends, their neighbours. We forget that the whole population bewailed the triumphs; we forget that the slightest allusion against Bonaparte on the stage which had escaped the censors was hailed with rapture; we forget that the people, the Court, the generals, the ministers, Napoleon's relations were weary of his oppressions and his conquests, weary of that game always being won and always being played, of that existence brought into question each morning anew, thanks to the impossibility of repose.

FRENCH SENTIMENT TOWARDS NAPOLEON.

The foregoing words were first published sixty years ago. Chateaubriand goes on to say that if France had been "infatuated" with Napoleon, she would not have abandoned him in the day of his distress. "France did not desire to defend Napoleon; in our bitter mortification we beheld in him only the author and the contemner of our wretchedness. The Allies did not defeat us, we ourselves, choosing between two scourges, renounced shedding our blood, which had ceased to flow for our liberties. . . . . Under the Empire we disappeared, we were no longer mentioned, everything belonged to Bonaparte. 'I have ordered, I have conquered, I have spoken; my eagles, my crown, my family, my subjects.'" On his way from Fontainebleau to the coast and Elba, Napoleon saw everywhere signs—sometimes savagely hostile signs—of popular sentiment towards himself. In recording the trouble to return his salute. In recording the events of Napoleon's journey to the coast, Chateaubriand drew largely upon Count Waldburg's narrative, from which we quote a passage or two:

"On the 25th, as we arrived at Orange, we were received with 'Long live the King! Long live Louis XVIII.!' On the same morning, close to Avignon, where the relays of horses awaited us, the Emperor found a crowd assembled, whose tumultuous cries saluted him with 'Long live the King! Long live the Allies! Down with Nicolas! Down with the tyrant, the scoundrel, the wretched beggar!' and still coarser abuse. In compliance with our instruction we did everything in our power to lighten the evil, but could only partially effect it. . . . The people . . . likewise conceived that we should not deny them the liberty of venting their indignation against the man who had made them so unhappy, and even had the intention of rendering them still more miserable. . . . In Orgon, the next place where we changed horses, the conduct of the populace was most outrageous. Exactly on the spot where the horses were taken out, a gallows was erected, on which a figure in French uniform, sprinkled with blood, was suspended. On its breast it bore a paper with this inscription: 'Sooner or later this illbe the Tyrant's fate.'

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SEVERE FIGHTING.

BOER POSITION CAPTURED.

THE PEACE PROSPECTS.

COMMANDOS DISPOSED TO SURRENDER.

DELAREY'S MEN HOLDING OUT.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Lord Kitchener wires that the Boer losses for the week are ten killed and 136 prisoners.

The reinforcements which had been sent to the relief of Oskiep in Namaqualand, which the Boers have long been investing, have captured Steinkop, the only strong position of the Boers on the route thither.

Bruce Hamilton's columns captured 87 in the drive against the Heilbron line.

Colenbrander has resumed operations against Commandant Beyers.

Ian Hamilton has cleared a considerable area West of Klerksdorp.

Reuter reports that the British casualties at Steinkop were fourteen and the Boer losses heavy.

The prospects of peace are regarded as hopeful at Pretoria.

The Boer delegates are visiting the Commandos with considerable success and securing their consent to the policy of surrender.

The irreconcilables are chiefly Delarey's men.

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND'S ILLNESS.

HER CONDITION DANGEROUS.

TELEGRAMS KEPT SECRET.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed his sympathy to Queen Wilhelmina.

The latest bulletin says her Majesty's temperature to-day is normal and her condition satisfactory.

LONDON MAY 7.

Queen Wilhelmina's condition is believed to be more grave than appears to be the case from the bulletins.

The telegrams despatched from the Palace are kept secret.

It is stated that weakness has prevented Her Majesty from taking any nourishment since Saturday. The doctors are ceaselessly in attendance, and a fresh consultation was held last evening.

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

FACILITIES FOR SETTLEMENT.

Lord Cranborne, in the Commons, said that 35,700 Indian labourers had been employed on the Uganda Railway and were practically all Punjabis.

It was, he said, proposed as an experiment to select a few not exceeding one hundred, and offer them as an inducement to settle in East Africa with their families, special facilities for obtaining cattle, seeds and provisions in the first year, besides their travelling expenses from India.

The outlay at present is to be limited to one thousand pounds.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN MARTINIQUE.

FACTORIES DESTROYED.

150 PERSONS MISSING.

A volcanic eruption has taken place at Martinique in which the factories were distroyed.

150 persons are missing.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

The death is announced of the American Admiral Sampson of Santiago fame.

Rear-Admiral William Thomas Sampson, commander-in-Chief, U. S. Naval Forces on North Atlantic Station since 1899, was born Palmyra, New York, U. S. A., 9 Feb. 1840. the son of James Sampson. Educated at United States Naval Academy Annapolis, Maryland, L. L. D. Harvard University. Graduated from Naval Academy, 1861; frigate "Potomac 1861, promoted Master, 1861 Lieutenant, 1862; ship John Adams. 1862-63, Instructor, Naval Academy, 1864; iron-clad Patapsco South Atlantic blockading squadron 1864-65 was in Patapsco when destroyed by torpedo 15 Jan. 1865 steam frigate Colorado 1865-67, commissioned, Lieutenant-Commander 1866, Naval Academy 1868-71, ship Congress 1872-73, commissioned Commander 1874, commanded Alert 1874-75. Naval Academy, 1876-78; commanding "Swatara" 1879-82; Naval Observatory (in charge), 1882-85; member of International Prime Meridian and Time Conference, 1884; in charge of Torpedo Station, 1885-86; Member of Board on Fortifications and other defences, 1885-86; Superintendent of Naval Academy, 1886-90; delegate from U.S. to International Maritime Conference 1889; promoted Captain, 1889 commanded "San Francisco 1890-92; Inspector of Ordnance, Navy Yard, Washington, 1892-93; Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, 1893-97; commanded U.S.S. Iowa," 1897-98; commanded N.A. Squadron of over 140 ships during war with Spain; made Rear-Admiral, 1899, Commissioner to Cuba 1898, and ordered to Navy Yard, Boston, October 1899 as Commandant.

THE CORONATION NAVAL REVIEW.

Captain Tuke, R. N., has been appointed Master of the Fleet in connection with the Coronation Review.

THE ARMING OF DISMOUNTED OFFICERS.

An Army Order issued states that dismounted company officers, warrant officers and staff sergeants will not be armed with pistols in future but with carbines.

FRANCE AND SIAM

TIME FOR BRITAIN TO ACT.

The "Morning Post" publishes alarmist articles regarding the Franco-Siamese situation, and indicates he dangers of Russia's support of France at Bangkok.

The articles urge Government not to procrastinate.

CHESTER CUP RACE.

CARABINE WINS.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup :—

Carabine	1
Saint Aklegonde	2
Sweet Sounds	3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRET HARTE DEAD.

The death is announced of Bret Harte, the famous American novelist.

It was the late Matthew Arnold, we think, who declared that in the marked originality of her literature of to-day America enjoys the promise of greater literature to come. No one who has made himself acquainted with the masterpieces of American literature will dispute the existence of this characteristic. Originality must surely prevail, and even be honoured, in a country which admits Walt Whitman to the honourable company of the poets, and crowns him with the bays. What to many of us is a cacophonous jangle is hailed across the Atlantic as the melodious utterance of a seer. But the literary originality of America does not wholly depend upon that flat rejection of literary form and precedent which we deplore in Whitman. Bret Harte, was a novelist of incomparable originality. He was so original, that in the main, he defied comparison with any other writer. His originality, it is true, was largely conferred upon him by his subject. He may be said to have found out a new world when, as a boy of fifteen, he entered California, which was then seething with the excitement of the gold discoveries.

Bret Harte was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1839 and, while still a lad, he made his way across the American continent, hoping to "put money in his purse" as a gold miner. Fortune, however, denied him this short cut to wealth. The pen, and not the pick, was to be the instrument of his fortunes; but for the ten years subsequent to his arrival in California he struggled on, turning his hand to every craft save that of writing. During these years he was part and parcel of that strangely unconventional world which he has so delightfully depicted. He has himself asserted that his stories and sketches are in no sense woven out of his imagination. He has simply been the historian of that which he has seen and heard—he knew the men, he lived in the fancifully-named camps and gulches, and was present in person at most of the incidents he has recorded. He knew Colonel Starbottle, he had the pleasure of Mr. John Oakhurst's acquaintance, he must often have sat by Yuba Bill's side on the box-seat of the Wingdam Coach, and may have played euchre with that impassive, cynical gambler, Jack Hamblin. Bret Harte seems to have retired with wise promptitude from the precarious pursuit of gold. He was by turns miner, schoolmaster, express messenger, printer, journalist, and, lastly, author. In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the United States Mint at San Francisco, and about this time his literary career commenced. His first production was a volume of poems, "The Lost Galleon." The Civil War had stirred him, and these poems were almost wholly of a bellicose and strongly Unionist character. With these was offered the first of his Californian sketches. "Miss" was, if we mistake not, the name of the sketch in question.

In 1868 Bret Harte was made Editor of the "Overland Monthly," and in its columns his famous Luck of Roaring Camp first saw light. The author has himself chronicled the difficulties attending the publication of this charming tale. A young lady proof-reader complained to the publisher of what she regarded as the immoral tendencies of the sketch. The publisher in turn appealed to the author-editor to consider the moral susceptibilities of California, and strike out the offensive matter. This Bret Harte refused to do, "The Luck" was published, and the Californian Pecksniffs found their opportunity. They subjected the author to a moral boycott. Bret Harte was lectured by the Press, denounced from many pulpits, and looked akance at in the streets. But "The Luck of Roaring Camp found its way into favour all over the States. It made a position both for its author and for the "Overland Monthly." The Outcasts of Poker Flat. Miggles, and other sketches followed upon the heels of The Luck, and were read with as eager delight. The famous poem, "Plain Language from Truthful James, better known, perhaps, as The Heathen Chinee, was published with other poems in 1870. The poem had a tremendous vogue. There are those who ascribe Bret Harte's leap into fame to this exquisitely droll poem. But our author has expressly denied this. The Luck of Roaring Camp made him known in the first instance. The Heathen Chinee simply showed that the humourist in prose could also be a humourist in verse. In 1871 Bret Harte returned to the Eastern States, and took up his residence in Boston, with the intention of devoting himself solely to literary labour, and since then his pen has not been idle. He did not, it is true, belong to that order of novelists with whom it is a point of honour to publish two-three volume novels a year. Indeed, Bret Harte is only at home in the short tale or sketch, and once he ventures outside of California he is altogether at sea. But within his own province he is incomparable; only himself can be his parallel. If he produces comparatively little, that little is, at all events, of the very highest quality and tone, and thus, in consideration of the character of his work, we can forgive him his slender output.

There can be no question of the hold which Bret Harte established over the world of readers. His tales and sketches has been translated into most of the languages of Europe, and among English-speaking peoples they enjoy a marvellous popularity. There are many reasons for this. Bret Harte's writings combine the most delicate humour with the most touching paths. His humour is more polished than that of Dickens, and in point of sheer pathos he leaves our great novelist behind. His fun and his pathos flash out alternately, and in the compass of one short tale he elicits both our laughter and our tears. The distinguishing mark of Bret Harte's genius, however, was his power of concentration. He drew in three sentences a vivid picture that another novelist would but dimly trace in a page. His writings are etchings in which every word bears its relation to the general effect. Take the description of the inhabitants of Roaring Camp—a gem of characterisation in its way: —"The greatest scamp had a Raphael face, with a profusion of blonde hair. Oakhurst, the gambler, had the melancholy air and intellectual abstraction of a Hamlet, the coolest and most courageous man was scarcely over five feet in height, with a soft voice and embarrassed, timid, manner. Perhaps in the minor details of fingers, toes, and ears, the Camp may have been deficient, but these slight omissions did not detract from their aggregate force. The strongest man had but three fingers on his right hand; the best shot had but one eye. This is an exaggeration you will say. Possibly but it so artistically done that it does not repel. That picture of the Hamlet-like gambler does not easily fade from one's memory, and the scamp with Raphael's angelic face is a brilliant touch. At the time with which Bret Harts deals California was the happy hunting-ground for all the shiftless ne'er-do-wells of the American continent; and it is a sad fact of human nature that our young Hamlets and Raphaels take the wrong road as often as their less-favoured brothers. Bret Harte has another hold upon us however. He was a believer in the essential goodness and nobility of man. His characters are, for the most part, wild, lawless fellows, much given to indiscriminate pistolling, addicted to profanity, and utterly indifferent to soap. But in the very worst of them there is a trait of goodness which springs to light when a great occasion demands.

Francis Bret Harte was born in Albany, 1839. His father was a teacher in a female seminary, and was a scholar of culture, who died leaving his family with but little means. After an ordinary school education, the son went (1854) to California with his mother. From San Francisco he walked to Sonora, and there opened a school; but this proved unsuccessful, and he turned his energies to mining. Next he became a compositor in a printing-office, beginning his literary career by composing his first articles en type. During the absence of the editor he conducted the journal for a short time, but his articles were not in sympathy with the mining population, and his editorial experiences terminated abruptly. He drifted back to San Francisco, and in 1857 became a compositor in the office of the "Golden Era." The experience of his frontier life had been impressive, and his literary talents soon put to profitable use the vivid scenes of the past three years. Clever sketches, contributed at first anonymously, attracted the attention of the editor, and Harte was invited to join the staff. Soon afterwards he became associated in the management of "The Californian," a literary weekly, short-lived, but of interest as containing his "Condensed Novels."

In 1864 he was appointed secretary of the U. S. branch mint, having previously held several minor political appointments, and filled this office for six years, during which time he wrote for San Francisco journals "John Burns of Gettysburg, The Pliocene Skull. The Society upon the Stanislau, and other poems which were widely copied and universally admired. In July, 1868, the publication of The "Overland Monthly" was begun, with Mr. Harte as its organiser and editor. The second issue contained The Luck of Roaring Camp, a story of mining life, which marks the beginning of his higher and more artistic work. It was the first of those sketches of American border experience of which he was the pioneer writer, and in which he originated that peculiar pseudo-dialect of Western mining life. The next number contained The Outcasts of Poker Flat, a realistic story, considered by many his best production. It established his reputation, and was followed in quick succession by Miggles, Tennessees Partner and The Idyl of Red Gulch. etc., of the early issues of the magazine were by him. In September, 1870, appeared his Plain Language from Truthful James (popularly known as The Heathen Chinee) a satire against the hue and cry that the Chinese were shiftless and weak-minded. He received the appointment of Professor of Recent Literature in the University of California in 1870, but in the spring of 1871 resigned that chair, and also his editorial appointment, and settled in New York. An effort was made to found a literary periodical under his management in Chicago, but this failed, and he became a regular contributor to the Atlantic Monthly, and lectured on The Argonauts of 1849 in various cities. In 1878 he was appointed U.S. Consul to Crefeld, Germany, whence he was transferred in 1880 to Glasgow, Scotland, and continued in that office until the advent of a new administration in 1885. At the time of his death he resided abroad, engaged in literary pursuits.

Principal Works.—Condensed Novels New York. 1867, Boston, 1871. Poems (Boston, 1871. Luck of Roaring Camp and other Sketches, 1871. East and West Poems, 1871. Poetical Works, 1871. Mrs. Skagg's Husbands, 1872. Tales of the Argonauts and other Stories, 1875. Thankful Blossom, 1876. Two Men of Sandy Bar, 1876. Gabriel Conroy Hartford 1876. The Story of a Mine Boston, 1877. Echoes of the Foot Hills, 1879. Drift from Two Shores, 1878. The Twins of Table Mountain. 1879. Flip and Found at Blazing star, 1882. In the Carquinez Woods, 1883. On the Frontier, 1884. By Shore and Sedge, 1885. Maruja, a Novel 1885. A Millionaire of Rough and Ready 1887. The Crusade of the Excelsior, 1887. Tae Argonauts of North Liberty, 1888. Cressy, 1889. The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh, 1889. A Waif of the Plains, 1890. A Ward of the Golden Gate, 1890. A Sappho of Green Springs, 1892, Sally, Dows, 1892. and Susy 1893. Three Partners 1897. Tales of Prail and Town, 1838. Gabriel Conroy, 1895. Sandhill to Pine, 1900.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 7.

The plague returns for the week ending 3rd instant, and which were issued to-day, shows further reduction. Of a total number of deaths of 15,748, the Punjab reporting 12,334, Bombay Presidency 930, Bengal 473, and the United Provinces 710

A FATAL BOATING ACCIDENT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Mr. W. J. Ross, of the Delia Jute Mills, while scrambling into a boat at Budgebudge with a pleasure party on Sunday last, fell into the river and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

THE MOTOR CAR TO INVADE CALCUTTA.

The proposal has been made to the Calcutta Municipality by the Motor Transport and Supply Company of India, to start a service of heavy motor lorries in and near Calcutta. An application is also made to run motor omnibusses carrying fourteen to thirty passengers.

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN.

ILLNESS OF THE AMIR.

THE latest advices from Kabul, says "the Pioneer" state that the Amir has been somewhat seriously indisposed, the common belief at Kabul being that His Highness is suffering from the hereditary family disease—gout. The Durbar was closed for a few days, and all State affairs were conducted in the interval by Sardar Nasrulla Khan.

The Mullah of Haddah is still at Kabul. The Amir's motive in summoning him to the Afghan capital is now represented to have been a desire to keep the Mullah out of mischief on the frontier, lest the consequence of his fanatical propaganda might prove uncomfortable for his former pupil. The explanation may be true, though it would have been more convincing had it come earlier. In any case wisdom that comes by afterthought is better than persistence in unwisdom. If the Amir has now come to see that a too ostentatious patronage of a pestilent mischief-maker like Najib-ud-din might be misunderstood by the Mullah and other firebrands on the frontier, it is of less practical importance to inquire how he arrived at this conclusion. It is added that the Vaziri Mullah Powindah had a personal interview with Habibullah before returning to his own country.

A BELATED REPORT.

SIMLA, MAY 7.

OUR Simla correspondent telegraphs that the report published by a contemporary of the Amir's illness is belated. His Highness was indisposed for a few days in the middle of last month, but has since been well and attending to business for nearly three weeks. When the last advices left Kabul he had just started on a four days' shooting excursion to Pul-i-Charkhi.

THE CORONATION.

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER CONTINGENT.

With regard to the Volunteer Contingent for the Coronation, it has now been notified that all Volunteers, except officers, can exercise the option of receiving 10s. per day, while in England and finding themselves, or of being attached to a regiment on 5s. per day with free rations and quarters in barracks. The men will have to choose which course they care to follow before leaving India. It is further notified that Indian Volunteers, other than those forming the Contingent, who may be in England at the time of the Coronation and wish to take part in the actual Coronation procession, may apply to the Adjutant of the Contingent in London for permission to do so. Applicants will have to be in possession of Review Order uniform and accoutrements. These may be taken from India for them by the men who have been selected for the Contingent. Arms will be provided by the Home authorities. It is to be understood that no expense to the State will be incurred in connection with these arrangements.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has received intimation from Government that Whitmonday, the 19th instant, will be observed as a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, but that the question of the observance of Monday, the 30th instant, as a Public Holiday is still under consideration.

THERE has recently been a good deal of trouble and unpleasantness at Peking. We learn (says the "Nagasaki Press") that a French soldier, while attempting to rush into the precincts of the Imperial Palace, was shot by the Chinese guard. As an indirect result, a serious fracas took place between German and Chinese troops, and several Chinese were seriously wounded.

MR. COTTON IN CALCUTTA.

ENTERTAINED AT THE TOWN HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 7.

Mr. Cotton, late Chief Commissioner of Assam, was entertained at the Town Hall last night, by a large gathering, chiefly composed of natives.

An address was presented eulogising Mr. Cotton's public services and regretting that he had not been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Mr. Cotton, in reply, said that during his thirty-five years' service he had tried to do what he could to bridge the gulf which separates the rulers and the ruled. He concluded by saying that he hoped to see India again.

NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES AT CALCUTTA.

TENDER ACCEPTED.

After years of discussion and delay, the Calcutta Municipality have decided to erect a new Municipal office at a cost of Rs. 6,14,696, and have accepted a native tender for that amount.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF CALCUTTA.

In reference to the proposed improvement scheme for Calcutta the Corporation will address the Government of India, praying that particulars of the scheme may be disclosed to them to enable them to express their views on the subject. The Government of Bengal declined to sanction the raising of a loan of Rs. 30,00,000, which the Calcutta Corporation recommended in February last, for carrying out several schemes for the improvement of the town.

PUBLIC LIBRARY AT MAHABLESHWAR.

POONA, MAY 7.

A public library for Mahableshwar will be opened by Lord Northcote on the 13th instant. The building has cost about Rs. 9,000.

THE MAHARAJAH OF KOLHAPUR.

H. H. the Maharajah of Kolhapur goes to England for the Coronation on the 17th instant.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT THANA.

CARRIAGES WRECKED.

A serious railway collision occurred at Thana station on Tuesday night. About eleven o'clock a goods train was running through from Thana station, and a local passenger train from Bombay, which left about ten o'clock, was being shunted from the down to the up line. The goods train ignored or overlooked the signals and crashed into the local, completely wrecking four empty carriages. The engine of the goods train was also seriously damaged. Both lines were blocked, all traffic being stopped. Workmen's trains from Byculla and Kalyan were sent to the scene, but it took great deal of ime to clear the ines. The train which was expected to arrive at Poona at 6-53 this morning did not arrive till one o'clock in the afternoon, being nearly seven hours late.

GREAT STORM AT RANGOON.

SHIPPING SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

RANGOON, MAY 6.

A storm the greatest remembered by the oldest inhabitant of Rangoon, began at about 10 o'clock last night, and, after a lull, was renewed at about 10 o'clock this morning (low-water) with increasing violence throughout the day. Large trees all over the town have been blown down, the corrugated iron roof of the Deputy Conservator's Office at the corner of the Strand and Phayre Street was stripped, and one of the sheets fell on a native and injured him badly. Barr Street jetty was rendered a ruin, but the swing bridge held connecting the jetty with the pontoon, to which, on the sheltered side—the wind was then blowing straight up the river—were moored boats, with crews on board.

They remained in a position of considerable danger for several hours, but the wind changing to the west the pontoon escaped wreck. Bullock Brothers' launch Spunkie broke from her moorings further down the river, and was almost helpless, though with steam up, she came drifting up the river, just missed the pontoon and swung in cleverly between the bows of the steamer Cheshire and the Sule Pagoda Wharf.

A cargo boat unluckily followed her in, and the two kept pounding each other. The Moulmein steamer Ramapura had to be put back into port, being unable to go out to sea. No news has been heard of the Madras steamer Zibenghala.

A cargo boat, with a crew, estimated at about twenty-four men, turned turtle. The men were seen swimming in the river alongside the boat, but what became of them is not known.

All offices and shops were practically closed, nobody but a few natives beingseen about the streets, and there being no one to do business with. The Moulmein jetty is said to be a wreck, many houses and hundreds of sampans have been wrecked, and the banks are lined with debris.

Four Chinamen were injured by a brick house in course of construction collapsing. Three were cut about the face, and one had his leg fractured. All the patients' sheds in the Contagious Diseases Hospital have been blown down, and a part of the Rangoon bazar in China Street is down. The storm abated at 3-15 p. m.

DEPREDATIONS BY A WILD TRIBE.

MADRAS, MAY 7.

In the Madras Police "Gazette" a confidential document is issued by the Inspector-General of Police to the police in the mofussil. Attention is called to the depredations of the Barwars, a wandering criminal tribe, in Behar and Mirzapore in the United Provinces, who have recently made incursions into the Madras Presidency, and have committed a series of depredations in some of the large towns. Mr. Pappa Row Naidu, a smart, native police officer, who made his name in the Deccan coining cases, has written an interesting note on the tribe and their methods. The Barwars were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act in Bengal in 1884.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson arrived from Colombo ,Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay, arrived at Aden at daybreak on the 7th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 7th Instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4 2-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 9-16
Bar Silver	23 9-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE FAR EAST.

THE REBELLION IN KWANG-SI.

TO OVERTHROW THE MANCHUS.

FURTHER REBEL SUCCESSES.

THE China papers to hand yesterday give further details of the progress of the rebellion in Southern China, which has assumed formidable proportions. A despatch from Nanning, dated April 1st, says :—

News of an alarming character has reached here of the simultaneous rising of the rebels in great numbers in Ping-chow, Heng-chow and King Yuen-fu in Kweng-si, and at the important town of Ping Yuen in Kwei Chow It appears that all the local mandarins of the above places have been captured by the rebels and this has resulted in the ultimate capitulation of the cities. These successes have given a fresh impetus to the rebellion. Numbers are daily joining the insurgent bands, and already trade is at a standstill. All the missionaries round about here have been ordered to quit, and the first missionary, Mr. Landis of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, who recently passed here, has arrived at Wuchow. Refugees are daily flocking into the city, bringing with them news of their sufferings at the hands of the rebels.

Intelligence, dated Canton, April 10th, states : Late this afternoon, two couriers arrived here from Nanning, bearing important despatches from the Governor of Nanning, to the effect that the rebellion has assumed very large dimensions, and that the troops despatched are unable to cope with the rebels. Generals Su and Ma are unable to leave Lim-Chow and Kuchow, and are praying for further reinforcements. Viceroy Tao Mu immediately telegraphed to Peking for instructions and received a reply to the effect that the Throne has commanded Viceroy Yuan Shi-Kai, to despatch four kings (battalions) of foreign drilled troops, with artillery, to Kwang-si, travelling overland.

The local Chinese Banks here have also received information from their agents in the disturbed area advising them to cease all business with them. The family of the prefect of Ping Yuen arrived yesterday morning, and is quartered in a big boarding house in Yow Law Mun. Information gleaned from them goes to prove the great strides the rebels are making, and also that life and property are no longer secure in the disturbed area. Nearly all the families of the mandarins and gentry of the disturbed area have arrived here. The notorious Black Flag chief Liu Ying-fu, and Brigadier Lee have been ordered by the Viceroy to detail 1,000 braves from the Bocca Tigris Forts to garrison Nanning. Admiral Ho Cheong Ching, has also received orders to despatch three gunboats to Wuchow and two torpedo boats to Nanning.

THE CANTON VICEROY ALARMED.

DEFEAT OF IMPERIALISTS.

Canton, 15th April.—Owing to the lack of news from Marshals Su and Ma, and the various commanders of the troops despatched to Kwang-si to suppress the rebellion, Viceroy Tao Mu is alarmed, and has telegraphed to the Throne for instructions and reinforcements. There is a strong feeling here (and a common topic of the day,) that it is very probable that the Imperial troops are in a tight corner, or perhaps the rebels have completely surrounded them or most likely that they have stopped all communications from reaching the authorities at Canton.

The arrival of a courier this afternoon tells its own tale. It appears that whilst crossing a narrow defile, the Imperial troops were lead into an ambuscade and completely surrounded. With the exception of the rear guard, the main portion has been entirely annihilated or captured. The troops, which were detached from the army of Marshal Su, were commanded by one, Wong, a Brigadier General. There is considerable excitement here. It has now transpired that the troops lead by Wong consisted of over two thousand men. They were on their way to dislodge the rebels, who were reported to be in considerable numbers at a small village.

NANNING BESIEGED.

VILLAGE PLUNDERED.

ONE THOUSAND KILLED.

The Canton Correspondent of the "Hong Kong Telegraph" writes under date April 15th.—It is difficult to tell what is going on in Kwang-si. The Canton officials report the rebellion crushed. The Governor of Kwang-si wants to be cashiered because he cannot put it down. The generals in charge report the rebels as flying before the imperial soldiers. Missionary letters to hand yesterday confirm the report that the rebellion is spreading. The rebels have gained force and have driven back the troops. And the funny thing about it all is that every man who speaks about the rebellion has the latest official and perfectly reliable news. However the officials here take the matter calmly as if there was not much to be feared.

April 17th.—It still continues difficult to get reliable news regarding the rebellion in Kwang-si. The one thing that seems to be definitely ascertained is that the rebellion is spreading. The Canton officials continue to give out reports favorable to the Imperial troops. A gentleman who has spent considerable time in Kwang-si returned from Wuchow today. He has lately been in the neighbourhood of Nanning and tells some interesting things about the present trouble. Part of his trip down was made in company with Marshal Su's family. According to this gentleman there has been no very serious fighting between the rebels and the troops. The rebels who now number over ten thousand are broken up into small parties of one or two hundred men. They are here to-day and away to-morrow. Two or three of these bands will unite and loot a village and scatter before the troops can attack. The rebels are well armed. About five thousand have repeating rifles and there is also a considerable quantity of smokeless powder in the hands of the rebels. These rebels do not seem to have any definite plan. Whatever the outcome may be, at present there does not seem to be any desire to overthrow the present dynasty. They are in for plunder. Having got agoing they must keep agoing. About 5,000 of these rebels are ex-soldiers. They took their rifles and ammunition with them because they were due back pay and could not get it. Marshall Sou dismissed these soldiers and declares he will not have them back. He has called for 15,000 Hupanese but there has not been a very prompt response to his call. According to Marshall Sou it will take at least three years to restore order, so some of his followers report him. The rebels show no desire to fight the troops.

This afternoon a report reached Canton to the effect that Nanning is now besieged by the rebels, and that the troops are gathering for an attack. If this proves true we may hear of some real fighting soon. One or two such engagements would tell what the rebellion has in it. Another report to hand to-day is that a village west from Kwai Ping had been plundered by the rebels and upwards of 1,000 persons put to death.

REPORTED FALL OF NANNING.

Canton, 18th April.—Considerable excitement was caused here this morning when it became known that a belated courier had arrived from Kwang-si with news to the effect that the important city of Nanning a treaty port, had been besieged and (some say) captured by the rebels. The Viceroy and the officials at the Yamen are at a loss as to what to do, and have wired up to Peking for instructions.

The Wuchow Correspondent of the "China Mail" states that Nanning within the last three months has been over-run by the rebels and they are pressing down towards Wang Chow. Their number, as nearly as I could find out, may safely be put at 10,000. They are armed with about 5,000 repeating rifles (foreign), besides the old style muzzle loader, and have some smokeless powder. Most of these men served in the Franco-Chinese war and later under General Sou, and are well-trained fighters. The officials have been unable to cope with them, and in several engagements, lost a number of soldiers. The Magistrate barely escaped alive on one occasion, his sedan-chair being shattered by bullets.

Many people have been massacred, and many more are homeless, for every village whose people will not prescribe to the demands of the rebels and swear allegiance to them, is razed to the ground. About nine-tenths of the country population have taken the oath of allegiance—not that so many have become rebels, but they pledge themselves not to reveal their places of congregating, their plans, etc. I was asked by a number of the official class as to how the rebels had come into possession of the best firearm's, and it appears there is quite some perplexity about this.

ANTI-FOREIGN UPRISING IN NINGPO.

MEN-OF-WAR DESPATCHED TO QUELL DISTURBANCE.

REGARDING the disturbances recently reported from Ningpo necessitating the despatch of war ships "Shanghai Mercury" states;—It appeared that some Taichow people gouged out the eyes of a native boy and gave out that the Catholic mission had offered a price for such a commodity. Great excitement ensued and the situation was so threatening that the British Consul demanded explanations from the Taotai and the adoption of severe measures for the preservation of peace. The Taotai at once ordered the immediate

(Concluded on page 6)

NOTES FROM PARIS.

THE GAVARNI FETE.

ELECTION LITERATURE.

PREPARATIONS AT THE SALON.

PARIS, APRIL 17.

WE are soon to have an exhibition of Gavarni's works at the Petit Palais, the proceeds of which will be handed over to the Gavarni Monument Fund. M. Pierre Gavarni, son of the great artist, will send water-colour sketches of his father and the whole collection of his lithographs, amounting to 2,700. The Louvre gives a place to three water-colours of "Chevalier, otherwise Cavarni." The subject of two are, "English Spoken" and "Le Mauvais Quart d'Heure." The third is an interesting portrait of what appears to be a Scotch lass, and dated, "Glasgow, August, 1849." In 1849 Gavarni went to London to visit friends there in exile. Louis Blanc introduced him to Moncton Milnes and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, who were not yet peers. The former Englishman invited him to a smoking party. Conversation turned on progress. Nearly everyone discussed the subject, and some warmly. Louis Blanc, though an exile, believed in progress. Gavarni all the time listened and said nothing. When he had had enough of it, he rose and said, "Gentlemen, I distinctly deny that there is such a thing as progress," and then left. Much of what he saw in London impressed him with the idea that great political institutions do not secure happiness to a nation. He took advantage of his visit to London to fill his portfolio with sketches, many of which came out in Paris under the title of "Les Anglais chez eux." He saw "les Anglais" at Epsom, in the public house at the Seven Dials, the Station House, Newgate, in the parks, at the Horse Guards, at Wapping, Greenwich, Chelsea, the Tower. Gavarni sold many of his sketches to Charles Blanc, Louis Blanc's brother, who showed them to me. Gavarni's insight was never deeper than in London.

The Gavarni monument, in which the world of art takes so great an interest, will stand in the little square, known as the place St. George's, where M. Thiers resided for nearly forty years. Gavarni lived close to it, and found in the adjacent Quartier Breda a field for observation. The bitterness that underlies his pictures of Parisian life show that its surface gaiety did not take him in. He was the Ecclesiastes of his time, without setting up at all to preach, and a great teacher to those who knew how to read him. M. Gerome, the artist, speaking about the coming Gavarni fete which he has suggested and helps to organize, says that the costumes will be revivals of those of 1830, so far as civilian dress is concerned, but carnival disguises are to be admissible, save the costumes of cooks and monks, and the blouse. Ladies may adopt carnival dress of any time, or the domino. They can have dominos made in the 1830 style. The great attraction will be Louis Phillippe, with his umbrella, and attended by sixty representative personages, made up to resemble conspicuous characters of his time. They will personate aides de camp, chamberlains, ladies of honour, statesmen, authors, diplomats, courtiers but no Princess of the Royal Family will be brought into this leading group. M. Gerome promises that all will be astonishingly like the portraits that guide them in "making up." He refuses to tell who it is that will personate the Citizen King, but says he is a great artist, and well known for his talent for mimicry, and the ease with which he makes his face resemble the faces of historical personages he has seen. Different artists—painters and sculptors—are busy composing groups. That of Belon is the Chicards, or funny men, of 1830, escorting Everlasting Gaiety, who is to be carried in an Empire palinquin ornamented with a sphinx's head. Gaiety is to place a wreath on the bust of Gavarni, and Time led in chains by amoretti, and the muses will lay palm branches before it. Lord Henry Seymour, at once philanthrophist and misanthrope, and a lover of cruel practical jokes, will be brought into the group of the descente de la Courtille. This group will be escorted by Cent Gardes, mounted on comic cavalry. Lord Henry, as he appeared to Eugene Sue was brought into "The Mysteries of Paris as Rudolph, Prince of Gerolstein."

The toy-seller, surrounded by a little circle of spectators who never buy, apparently, but who find amusement in watching the jerky movements of the automatic doll, is one of the most familiar sights of the boulevards. The toy trade in Paris gives employment to six thousand workmen and workwomen. The idea has come into the head of a municipal counsellor for the Champs Elysees, M. Quentin Banchart, to found a museum of toys. It was suggested to him by the toy exposition which, as readers or this correspondence remember, was organised by M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, at the Christmas season. A permanent exhibition of toys would not only be of practical use to inventors, but it would also give a living history of costume. It is a well-known fact that the French dolls are very exactly draped after the latest fashion; so much so that the dressmakers from England and the Continent, who descend upon Paris in the springtime, often carry away with them dolls as an object-lesson in the mode. The progress of science would also be reflected in some sense, in such a museum. Toy-land is not only peopled with the flaxen-haired beauty and the leaden soldier; there is the scientific toy, such as the locomotive, the telegraph, the phonograph, and the telephone. One has already a nucleus of the museum in the toys which took prizes at the exhibition in the winter; the difficulty now is to find a house for them. They will probably be temporarily lodged in another museum. Another collection also with pretentions to educational uses, is seeking a home. It is the Postal Museum. Some interesting materials already exist for that, dating back to the days of Chapp's telegraph. The museum would serve as a basis of study to candidates seeking to become postmasters. The multiplication of museums is remarkable. There are, for instance, five museums in Paris of Oriental objects. There is the Asiatic room of the Ethnographical Museum at the Trocadero; there is the Naval Museum, which possesses several rooms filled with a rich collection of Chinese objects obtained during the first China campaign; then there is the Musee Cernuschi in the Avenue Velasquez, near the Parc Monceau, containing gods and other Eastern trophies; the Musee Guimet and the Muses Khmer, both small but more or less interesting collections. The Guimet Museum has a few visitors, but it is doubtful if anybody ever goes to the others. Most Parisians do not know of their existence.

The elections will shortly be upon us now, but the aspect of Paris is calm, and would be almost difficult to tell that there was a campaign in the air if one did not read the papers. Provincial France has not been quite so well conducted. There have been several attempted assaults upon candidates. At Roanue (Loire), for instance, a party of young men forced their way into a private meeting while M. Audiffred, Progressive candidate, was making a a speech, and the police had to be hastily summoned. A noticeable feature of this election is the quietude of the literature; candidates seem hardly to be taking advantage of the posting space which the Prefect has allowed them. These boards are everywhere—in every street and around every public building—but they are not utilized to their full extent. Far otherwise was it in the days of Boulanger. Then was a mad riot of bills, and hour by hour there was some fresh assault by the gentlemen of the pastepot. After the elections the nouses could hardly see our of their windows for posters. They were pasted so thickly on the walls that workmen used their picks, and they fell away in cakes like geological strata. The most famous monuments in Paris were covered from top to bottom in flaunting bills of green and yellow and the national colours. Nothing was sacred. People went to the Opera up steps each one of which shone with the advertised virtues of some politician. Those were glorious times for the printer and the bill-poster. Now, M. Lepine has interdicted the posting of one candidate's bills over another's. It is such a simple remedy that it is strange it had not been applied before. The illustrated poster is coming into favour for election purposes. Though it is so striking an adjunct to the entertainment provider, to the publisher and the tradesman, it has not hitherto been invoked by the politician. The reason is the fear of the condidate that he shall not be taken sufficiently seriously. For the caricature had a knack of not being serious in

Paris. One of the most interesting candidates is M Gabriel Bouvalot, the explorer. He is standing for the first circonscription of the Tenth Arrondissement (the quarters of St. Vincent de Paul and of the hospital St. Louis). After crossing the plateau of the Pamirs, he accompanied the late Prince Henri-d'Orleans in a journey from Siberia to Tonking. During his last voyage he visited Abyssinia and advanced to meet Marchand in the Soudan, but the junction did not take place—owing to other events. Bouvalot is a man of big stature, broad-shouldered and white-haired, somewhat aged, indeed, for his years, which are not yet sixty. He is standing as a Liberal Republican (anti-Ministerialist), but the intermittent fever, which seems to belong to all travelers in Eastern climes, has somewhat interfered with his election labours.

Varnishing day at the Salon is the 19th inst., and there is a great air of preparation about the Grand Palais, where pictures succeed unto the horse show, which by the way, this year has been of great brilliance. The jury has entered upon its invidious task of making selections among the multitudinous canvases submitted, and already the observer notes the painful procession of the rejected marching homewards from the Avenue Nicholas II. There is something almost tragic in the disappointment, after so many weeks of work and after, in many cases, such sordid economies. And, hugging their pictures with their beautiful golden frames, they wend their several ways by back streets, if they can, for it is sympathy, or at least the expression of it, that kills. But the jury, poor wretches, are only mortal, and space is very limited. At most there is room for fifteen hundred works at the Salon. More than three-quarters of the space is taken by those who expose by right—the "hors concours" and the medallists of honour. That does not leave much space for the hundreds of canvases that come pouring in from all the schools of Paris. Even merit hardly stands a fair chance. The opening weeks before the Salon have been distinguished by much acrimonious debate. It is always possible to raise a great cry in Paris about an artistic matter, and the question of the number of pictures to be admitted and the exact constitution of the hanging committee has been debated with an enthusiasm bordering on fury. One of the most interesting exhibitors at this year's exhibition, and, indeed, at many exhibitions, is Mme. Madeleine Lemaire. Every one knows her water-colour sketches of flowers, a branch of art in which she was a pioneer, and in which she has achieved a great success. Some one has called them "flower-portraits;" the epithet is deserved. Mme. Lemaire lives in a remarkable house in the Rue de Monceau. It served Marie de Medicis as a model for the decoration of the Palace of the Luxembourg. The entrance hall and the salon are magnificent, but they hardly appeal to modern taste. The celebrated lady artist has succeeded in creating a salon—her own salon though she is neither the daughter of an ambassador nor the wife of a marquis. Yet she has gathered about her a brilliant group of artistic and literary persons. One may meet there Saint-Saens and hear him play, perhaps, one of his unpublished symphonies, Rejane is a familiar figure there, and Sarah Bernhardt, Coquelin, and Le Bargy, not to speak of diplomats and persons in ordinary society.

Few literary men in Paris have libraries. To accustom oneself to a library would be to place oneself in the power of the landlord to raise the rent. The late M. Jules Simon lived fifty years in the same flat rather than be at the trouble of taking down his books and bookshelves, which perhaps might not suit another abode. The late M. Henri Fouquier, who wrote for so many papers and periodicals, it was one of the rare journalists who kept everything authors sent him, not throwing away so much as a brochure. He left one of the most interesting modern libraries in Paris, but paid heavily in rent for the space it filled. The 6,000 volumes he collected are to be brought to the hammer. The sale will last three or four days. The first editions and editions de luxe are endless. Authors' autographs on the fly leaves add to their value. Dunkirk boasts of a corporation of market women, known as "les Bazen." Their chief business is in fish. Last September they presented the Emperor and Empress of Russia with a large silver fish—that is to say, they sent it after them from Dunkirk for presentation, as their Imperial Majesties were too tired to receive it themselves from the Bazen. It appears that the attention greatly touched the Czar, though he made no sign until the other day, when a packet from St. Petersburg was delivered at the Russian Consulate. It contained presents for each market woman who had subscribed to buy the silver fish. The senior baze, Madame Jacquemont, had the inexpressible pleasure to receive a gold watch, chain, and brooch. The chain connected both. The brooch represented an Imperial crown, with a large brilliant on the highest point. Inside the watch-case figured the name of the presentee. The other market women received gold brooches set round with brilliants, and having in the centre the Imperial eagle and the arms of Dunkirk. On the enamelled reverse side they read 17-18 September, 1901. The official letter which accompanied these pretty and valuable articles of jewellery commanded the Russian Consul to present them personally to the bazen, and to inform them that the Emperor and Empress themselves selected them, and were too deeply touched by their friendly attention ever to forget it. Baze—plural, bazen—is a Flemish word, and related to baes, master.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE CAPTAIN OF H. M. S. "MARATHON."

In the action in which Mr. Dadabhoy Nusserwanji sued Captain A. M. Mostyn Field, commander of H. M. S. "Marathon," for the recovery of R75,000 damages, &c. by reason of unlawful detention and conveyance from the Maldives to Colombo during the last squabble at those islands, the trial was to have taken place at the District Court of Colombo on May 2 but was postponed until the 10th June on the application of Mr. J. Van Langenberg, who appeared for the defendant.

Counsel explained that the Attorney-General had received an intimation from the Colonial Secretary that the commission issued to examine Captain Field in England was awaiting the Secretary of States attention. The commission was returnable on the 8th April and on its failing to return, the Attorney-General invited the attention of the Colonial Secretary who, in turn, wired to the Secretary of State, who sent a reply on the 28th April that the commission would receive attention. He therefore, asked for a postponement.

Mr. H. J. C. Pereira, for the plaintiff, objected that there was no official communication to show authoritatively how matters stood. Captain Field had not been sued as an officer, but personally, and having applied for and obtained a commission Captain Field had made no effort to go before it. It was not the first time the case had been obstructed and it was very hard on his client who was himself desirous of going to England but was detained here by this case, and he did not know where or when Captain Field could be got at.

Mr. Browne remarked that the time for the commission having expired, there could be no expectation of a return to that commission, which had not been extended or renewed. Eventually Mr. Browne postponed the case to the 10th June with option to the defendant to move for a fresh commission.

An interesting scene may be beheld every day in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. About one hundred of the workmen fitting up the Abbey for the Coronation assemble in the cloister nearest the south aisle after their dinner and attend a special service conducted by Archdeon Wilberforce. This innovation was started a short time ago, when the Archdeacon invited the men to spare twenty minutes of their dinner hour. He gave each man an ounce of tobacco and told them they could sit down and smoke during the service and make themselves perfectly happy. The men were delighted—and about 12-30 each day they seat themselves on the stone benches and smoke their pipes. A homely discourse is given by the Archdeacon whose clear voice can be distinctly heard from all parts of the cloisters. The men remain seated while singing, which is led by two choristers and a lady, and uncover their heads and hold their pipes in their hands during prayer.

CHATEUBRIAND'S MEMOIRS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"The rabble pressed around his carriage and elevated themselves on both sides in order to look and cast in their abuse. The Emperor pressed into a corner behind General Bertrand, and looked pale and disfigured; but at length through our assistance, he was happily brought off."

Outside Orgon, Napoleon disguised himself. Waldburg and his companions in the rear of the procession were unaware of the change. Napoleon's carriage, having stopped at a miserable public-house. Waldburg overtook it. Here, he first learnt Bonaparte's disguise who had arrived, accompanied by one courier His suite, from the generals to the scullions, were decorated with white cockades, which he appeared previously to have provided himself with. His valet-de-chambre, who came to meet us, begged we would conduct ourselves towards the Emperor as if he were Colonel Campbell, for whom on his arrival he had given himself out. We entered and found in a kind of chamber this former ruler of the world buried in thought, sitting with his head supported by his hand. I did not immediately recognise him, and walked towards him. He started up as he heard somebody approaching, and pointed to his countenance bedewed with tears. He made a sign that I might not discover him, requested me to sit down beside him, and as long as the landlady was in the room conversed on indifferent subjects. As soon, however, as she was gone out he resumed his former position.

NAPOLEON'S FEARS.

Napoleon feared lest he should be poisoned. He feared assassination. At the least noise "he started up in terror, and changed colour. After dinner we left him alone, and as we went in and out found him frequently weeping." It is worth recalling the fact that Moreau—one of the greatest and bravest soldiers of the Republic—had a poor opinion of Napoleon's courage. Moreau once said that Bonaparte's chief traits were falsehood and a cowardly love of life. "Let me beat him, and I should see him at my feet begging for mercy." Moreau's unflattering opinion cannot, however, be reconciled with Bonaparte's bravery and coolness at Toulon and in the Itallian campaigns. Sir Walter Scott's explanation of Napoleon's timidity hits the mark. In his Life of Napoleon, Scott wrote: It must be remembered that the danger was of a new and particularly horrible description, and calculated to appeal many to whom the terrors of field of battle were familiar. In 1822, Chateaubriand came as French Ambassador to London. He dined on the Lord Mayor's galley, which went up to Richmond. He preferred the miniature "Bucentaur" in the arsenal at Venice. Here is a description of his of a day's life in the London of George IV.

At six o'clock in the morning, one hastened to a party of pleasure, consisting of a breakfast in the country; one returned to lunch in London; one changed one's dress to walk in Bond-street or Hyde Park; one dressed again to dine at half-past seven; one dressed again for the Opera, at midnight, one dressed once more for an evening party or rout. What a life of enchantment! I should a hundred times have preferred the galleys. The supreme height of fashion was to be unable to make one's ways into the small rooms of a private ball to remain on the staircase blocked by the crowd, and to find one's self nose to nose with the Duke of Somerset, a state of beatitude to which I once attained. The English of the new breed are infinitely more frivolous than we, their heads are turned for a "show." If the Paris executioner were to go to London, all England would run after him. Did not Marshal Soult enrapture the ladies, like Blucher, whose moustachios they kissed?

THE FAR EAST.

(Concluded from page 5)

DECAPITATION OF THE CULPRITS.

This seems to have allayed the excitement for a time, but a few days ago people from the villages in the neighbourhood began pouring into Ningpo to demand satisfaction from the Catholic missionaries, as they were convinced that the missionaries had offered a price for the extraction of the boy's eyes. The situation must have taken a very alarming turn, for orders were received here late in the evening for the despatch of the German men-of-war "Luchs" and "Geier" to Ningpo. They left during the night and early this afternoon, as soon as she could get away, the British cruiser "Arethusa" proceeded to the same destination.

TELEGRAPHED FOR WAR VESSELS.

It appears that the British Consul at Ningpo, with the consent of his colleagues, took charge of the matter since its inception. When he telegraphed to Shanghai for some men-of-war the British Consul and naval authorities conferred together as to the best boats to send. As the Arethusa could not cross the Woosung bar before one o'clock this afternoon it was decided to ask the German authorities to despatch the Geier and Luchs. These Boats received orders at 7 p. m. last night and in a few hours' time they were on their way. The Geier has also a deep draught and would not be able to get very near to Ningpo, but the Lucks a smaller boat, would be able to get a breast of the city wall where a demonstration would be very effective. When it was seen that the Arethusa was not ready to leave last night and consequently the next high tide would be after noon to-day the British Authorities promptly telegraphed to Foochow to despatch the Britomart now there, direct to Ningpo.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"The Ostasiatische Loyd" has the following account of the origin of the trouble, dated Ningpo, 2nd April: There is great excitement here and the air is full of the most unlikely but in some cases well grounded reports—nothing less than an attempt to get up a hostile demonstration against foreigners. There hundred Taichow people, it is said, are spread over Ningpo and neighbourhood, whose business is to

COLLECT CHILDREN'S EYES,

for which it is pretended they are paid by a man named Yang at the rate of dal. 100 per pair. A few Taichow people, so says the report, carried off a small boy to the city wall, where they threw him down and tore out one of his eyes. The screams of the unhappy youngster for help brought a crowd of people to the spot. When they saw what was the matter they killed one of the Taichow people in their anger, whilst the others who stood by were seized by soldiers and taken to the Magistrate's Yamen. The Magistrate immediately opened an inquiry into the affair, and from the confession of the prisoners it is alleged that there are 300 people who have the same orders as themselves, that is, to collect the eyes of children, which they sell for 100 dols each to this man Yang, who professedly, and this is the serious part of their statements, sells them to the Roman Catholic mission or is acting under the mission's instruction. The eyes are stated to be

INTENDED FOR MEDICINE

to be employed in the hospital which is being built in Ningpo. The Magistrate immediately proceeded to the office of the Superintendent of Police asked the arrest of the man Yang, who was said to live near the Catholic mission. No one who, answered to his name or description, however, could be found there. The excitement of the populace, who had accompanied the Magistrate in large numbers, had now reached a climax, and on his return to his yamen the mob demanded the immediate punishment of the prisoners "as otherwise the Catholics would take them under their protection." The Magistrate, not being himself in a position to accede to this demand, sent a telegram to his superior and received a reply to behead the prisoners. In accordance with this order at five o'clock, and in the presence of a large crowd, two of the

THREE PRISONERS WERE BEHEADED,

and this summary exercise of exemplary punishment had the desired result, the crowd dispersing in an orderly and quiet manner, although naturally there is still a good deal of general excitement.

It is hard to say whether we are in the presence of a systematically planned anti-foreign movement. It is, however, unfortunately a fact that the population has received an impression that the mission is not only mixed in the whole affair but are indeed so far made responsible that they are said to be the purchasers of the eyes. When one remembers that nearly all attacks upon foreigners, and especially upon missionaries, can be traced to such reports and that this particular report that the eyes of Chinese children are used in foreign medicine is an old and oft employed means of exciting the masses, this matter should not be under-estimated. The British Consul is interesting himself actively in the affair and it would be in the general interest of Europeans here if a foreign man-of-war should be sent to Ningpo, and thus give the declaration of foreigners a solid basis.

A YUNNAN correspondent writes to the "N.-C. Daily News" that the French are establishing Post Offices between Yunnanfu and Chungking and he asks: Can such offices be established outside of Treaty Ports? What becomes of the Chinese Imperial Post if this be allowed?

RHODES, THE GREAT DREAMER.

I do not often re-read what I have written—the rush and tumult of one's life prevent one from doing so; and perhaps, still more, the deep dissatisfaction which every writer must feel when he sees in cold blood the faults which escaped his notice when rushing through his sentences in the hot blood of composition. But I own, says Mr. P. O'Connor in "M. A. P." to a certain inner satisfaction, as I re-read the article I wrote in the issue of March 22nd, on Cecil Rhodes—an article written before his death—and therefore, before the revelation to the world of his inner thoughts and secret purposes. For in this article by one of those curious strokes of second sight which occasionally come to one, I seem, even to myself, to have shown curiously clear insight into the real Rhodes.

A FULFILLED ANTICIPATION.

It may be remembered by those who read the article that the estimate I had formed of Rhodes was of a great temperament—a great dreamer; with, at the same time, a turbidity of mind that led to crude and often to impracticable purposes, and very questionable and very unfit means. At the same time, I laid stress on the fact to be always remembered that it was a great temperament; that the aims were high, unselfish, noble; that the character was frank, lofty, sincere; and that, in spite of everything to the contrary in the surroundings and outward seemings of his life, he wanted money mainly for the purpose of carrying out his ideas. And, finally, I may sum up my analysis of his career by saying that I pointed out the inherent weakness of much of his philosophy in the fact that he believed money to be omnipotent; that so he found it impossible to understand the character of the Boer; and that thus all his acts and all his counsels on that subject were will-o-the-wisps, leading himself and his country into the morasses.

THE CONVERSATION OF RHODES.

May I quote again just one passage from this article of mine on Rhodes—it is the description of his conversation; and I make the quotation because it has, perhaps, a certain special significance at this moment:—

I would compare his conversation to a mountain stream in a mining country after a thunderstorm. The stream flows down in a fierce current; it is fast, its voice is full of shouts and even screams; and it is, above all things, turbid and undiscriminating. The soft mud, the hard and huge rock, the precious gold quartz—all rush down together with the same tumultuous rapidity and in utter confusion; and it is only the patient toil of the man at the side with his sieve and his stamps that can get anything precious out of it all. And such was the conversation of Rhodes—rushing, tumultuous, incessant, and turbid; high strokes of real political genius and insight interspersed with crude and even grotesque absurdity; and yet its nonsense and its sense carrying people along almost spell-bound and helpless by the rush and drive of the immense body, mind, and temperament of the man.

THE DREAM OF RHODES.

Now, I take up the testament of Rhodes as written to Mr. Stead, and I claim that it is in perfect accord with this description of his conversation. It is essentially a turbid document, with mud, hard and huge rock, and precious gold quartz rushing down together. For what does the scheme of Mr. Rhodes come to? A dream of Universal Empire, for the Anglo-Saxon race which dwells in England and in America. That, in itself, is a fine ideal: I do not even dismiss it as an unrealisable one in the two centuries which Rhodes gives it to come to maturity, for two centuries will transform the face of the world much more largely probably than even this dream of Rhodes contemplates. But look at the means which Rhodes proposes for carrying out this ideal.

First, an immediate war of tariffs with America—a perfectly impracticable proposal—which I do not discuss at length because I might be trenching on the domain of political discussion—a topic which I invariably avoid in these columns. I pass to the other great means; it is of a more personal and human character, and I can deal with it fully and frankly. Mr. Rhodes contemplated the foundation of a secret society somewhat on the model of that great institution founded by Ignatius Loyola known as the Jesuits; and this body was to consist mainly of millionaires, and to use as its chief instrument vast accumulations of money.

WHAT MONEY CAN DO.

Let me at once say that it is absurd to deny to money enormous influence in the government of mankind. A great financier can often inflict on a nation as much loss as a small war, and there are those who see finance as the mainspring of the present hideous conflict in South Africa, finance, that is to say, with political as well as pecuniary purposes. And I have no doubt that if the big financial dealings of America with this country proceed as they are doing, that American finance and financiers will play a very big political as well as commercial part in the relations of England and America. If tomorrow, for instance, there were people insensate enough in either England or America to propose a war between the two nations, I am sure that the whole force of American finance would be thrown in favour of peace.

AND CAN'T DO.

But money is not everything, and if the passions of patriotism were kindled in either England or America, or the less worthy passions of pride, arrogance, anger, all the financiers of both nations would be powerless against the tide. And the existence and power of the Society of Jesuits, which supplied Mr. Rhodes with his ideal, is the very proof of the instability of money as foundation for power. Have you ever known a Jesuit intimately? Do not start back in the ardour of your stout Protestantism when I ask that question, and do not start back even more in yet greater shock and affright when I go on to say that if you have never known a Jesuit, you have missed one of the most interesting studies in human character and society.

A PORTRAIT OF A JESUIT.

I knew one once, and loved him, and still mourn him; for he died untimely when he was at the very zenith of his powers; and when he had done nothing of what he might have done. I remember the first day I ever saw him—it is more than a quarter of a century ago—and I knew him at once, though I had never seen him before. I was passing just opposite that well-known photographer's shop, called Chancellor's, in Sackville—or O'Connell Street, as it is now called, and suddenly my eye was caught by the look of a priest who was passing. He was a small man, he had a long, thin face, a long, drooping mouth, with lips so thin that it looked as though they had been cut out of marble, but it was the eyes above all things which attracted my notice. They were deepset and they had in them a look of unfathomable depths of profound musings, of mighty vigils, of study, thought and work. And at once I said to myself, "That is Father O'C——I was right; it was years before I was introduced to him, but my instinct had spoken to me aright; those unfathomable eyes could have belonged to only one man within the shores of Ireland then; the great scholar, the Titan worker, the profound philosopher who then and long afterwards was shaping the future destinies of hundreds and even thousands of young Irish minds.

HIS LIFE AND DEATH.

This Jesuit father was then some thirty-four years of age. He already knew as many languages as he had years, and before he died he must have known some fifty languages. He had studied all the literatures as well as all the languages, and his taste was so wide and so catholic that he could discuss with equal animation and interest a dialogue of Plato, a play of Goethe, or a novel of Thackeray. He was always working. He did not go to bed till one or two o'clock in the morning. He was up again at five or half-past five, and he never ceased to work all day long. Every second of his time was marked out, measured, occupied; so that he might make some way towards that dream of almost universal knowledge which hovered before him. And he had so attuned his nature that all her movements were under his absolute control; and thus it was that even a stranger to him, as I was, looking at his face as he hurriedly passed in the streets, was able to know that this was a prophet, a seer who dwelt on heights unrealised by the ordinary man. His end, I may say, was death when he was just fifty—he died of overwork—and it was characteristic of his great, strong, intense nature that though he knew he had heart disease, with that forgetfulness of self which is the doctrine of his order, he never even hinted that he was ill, and it was only after his death that it was known that for months he had sat in his chair in his bedroom because he knew that to lie down was to die. And he died in the hall of his college just after he had returned from a visit to the library of Trinity College to examine an ancient Celtic manuscript.

THE VOW OF POVERTY,

Now, here was a man who had it in him to produce mighty works, and to obtain a great name, but he practically never published anything; he was awaiting the order of his superior, without which no Jesuit is allowed to publish anything. It is possible that, if he had lived he might have become the General of his Order—one of the mightiest positions on earth; but he died an obscure Irishman known only to those who had been brought in contact with him, and with his overpowering greatness not even guessed at or but dimly felt. But what was the position of this member of an Order which Mr. Rhodes wished to imitate? He didn't own a farthing in the world; he didn't own the shabby black suit on his back nor the frayed shorts. How often have I looked in wondering love at the ragged cuffs of this great scholar! He had subordinated his will and his whole life to discipline; so that one year he was in Dublin, the next in an obscure Austrian town, the next in Rome, and then back again in Galway, the small Irish town where first I knew him. Does anybody suppose that Mr. Rhodes could find a body of millionaires who would thus sacrifice everything in the world to an idea—love and wealth and will—and take up the crosses of celibacy, poverty, and devotion?

AND THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH.

Mr. Rhodes himself might have done it; indeed this huge eater and drinker—this mighty mass of a man—was in some respects, and in the core of his being, an ascetic. He rarely carried money about him; he lived in a quiet hotel; his clothes were so bad that his friends were scandalised and amused at his hasty efforts to clothe himself aright when he was suddenly called upon to visit Royalty. But the essential difference between him and the Jesuit Order was that he believed in wealth and they believe in poverty; that he wished to appeal to the material, and they to the spiritual in man; and that on the whole, the history of the world has shown that it belongs more to the spiritualists than the materialists; to those who believe in the final mastery of ideas.

THE GREAT PAUPERS.

This is a lesson which ought to be taught constantly—especially in the age of Rhodes and of the associates whom he gathered about him. Take some of the most potent influences of our own country. Bunyan was a tinker; Keble was a country parson with a small stipend; Spurgeon had never a penny to spare; Newman didn't own the soutane on his back; there was just one shilling and sixpence in the pocket of Cardinal Manning when he died; Disraeli died poor; Gladstone—as men of his position go—was not rich; Depretis, the Prime Minister of Italy, for many years lived in an attic; Jules Simon who was once Prime Minister of France, wrote articles for newspapers from a fifth floor to his dying day; and Tisza, the great Hungarian politician, who for ten years ruled his country absolutely, was a Calvinistic Puritan who lived in austere simplicity.

MAN'S PRIMODIAL IMPULSES.

And thus it is to be always said that the gospel of wealth and its omnipotence, which Mr. Rhodes always preached, was not a gospel borne out by the facts of life and history. But all the same, is there not something curiously alike in all these so different personalities—the great mine-owner and millionaire and the inspired tinker, and the priest without a penny, and the parson in his vicarage, and the Continental statesman in his fifth floor? I ventured to use the phrase "apostolic" with regard to Rhodes when I wrote about him in that article to which I have already alluded, and all that has happened since has only confirmed my view that this is the word which should properly be applied to him. In him, as in the others, the dominant idea was to leave a beneficent mark on the lives of men and women in the generations to come. Thus obstinate is man in seeking to benefit his fellow man, it is one of man's primordial passions, the source at once of some of our bloodiest conflicts, and of some of our most daring advances towards better things. It leads men to the altar, to the scaffold, or to the Bourse: but it is the same impulse. The true conception of man shows that there are a few primordial everlasting impulses and passions which, showing themselves in myriad differences of form, of creed, of race, of character, of pursuit, yet remain always and everywhere the same. After all, we are strangely alike: and in nothing more than in this our-sure-thing of our hands to the future, which will be full of the tumult of life, movement, joyousness, when we are as silent as the dust that now lies in the remote, loneliness of the Matoppo hills.

"COLONEL" LYNCH.

EXPLOITS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE IN NATAL.

A Representative of "The Daily Chronicle" had an interview at Plymouth with Mr. Lewis Handley, a Natal farmer, on his arrival there from the Cape. Mr. Handley is likely to be a prominent, if not the chief witness in any proceedings that may be taken against "Colonel" Lynch, M. P., for Galway. Mr. Handley, who has suffered considerable loss at the hands of the Boers, has come to London at the instance of the Government. He left Plymouth by train for the metropolis, his instructions handed him on landing being to pay an immediate visit to the Colonial Office.

Mr. Handley is an American by birth, but is now a naturalised Englishman. He has been farming in Natal for the last five years, his adopted home being in the neighbourhood of Glencoe, and not far from Dundee. His farm is situated in what was a centre of discontent and unrest amongst the Dutch, who openly sympathised with the enemy whose forces many joined. Hostilities had not long been in progress before Mr. Handley was given a taste of the evils of war. His farm was visited by the Boers and their rebel reinforcements, who wantonly destroyed this poultry, the bodies being left about the yard, whilst the growing crops, some eighty acres on maize and some twenty acres of forage, were devastated through the enemy turning their cattle in to graze on them. In the early days of March 1900, Handley made the acquaintance of "Colonel" Lynch, who, in company with the 2nd Irish Brigade, of which he was in command, located himself on his farm, and took possession of the mill. Then, although warned that the farm was freehold property, he appropriated about 200ft. of timber and two tons of corrugated iron, with which huts were built for the accommodation of the brigade. These men, Handley says, were nothing more or less than a band of cut-throats. "Colonel" Lynch told Handley that he was a British subject. He also related the circumstances under which he had come out to South Africa to represent the Paris "Figaro" and a New York newspaper. He told Mr. Handley that, like many others who came to Pretoria with ambulance corps, and such like, he had laid down the pen to take up the sword as soon as opportunity offered, and when the 2nd Irish Brigade was formed, he ("Colonel" Lynch) was appointed to command it in the field.

When asked by Handley why he, a British subject, was fighting with the enemy, Lynch replied that he was fighting with the Boers "for fun." It was on March 3, that Lynch first arrived on the farm premises belonging to Handley, on which he remained until March 13, when he removed to an adjoining farm, that of Andros Lautman. During the time he was on Handley's property Lynch repeatedly went to the farmhouse and demanded supplies of milk for himself and his men, which were refused. The Irish Brigade (according to Handley) while on the farm smashed the mill property and destroyed a winnowing machine. It was on March 7 that the "Colonel" took possession of the iron and timber, and it is said that this is to form a charge of stealing against him. It is also said that he is to be charged with high treason. On these counts Handley has sworn affidavits against Lynch in Natal, as have done several of his employees on the farm.

CYCLING FATALITY IN CALCUTTA.

A sad cycling accident occurred, in Municipal Office Street, Calcutta, on Friday evening between 7 and 8 o'clock, and resulted in a Lance Corporal, named T. Dale (5156) of the 93rd Highlanders receiving such severe internal injuries that he died in the Station Hospital early the next morning. How the accident happened does not appear to be quite clear, but according to the evidence given by a comrade, who was riding with the deceased at the time, at an enquiry held at the Fort yesterday, it seems that the two men were, cycling from the Eden Gardens to the Soldiers' Home in Municipal Office Street, and were within a few yards of the door when Dale came into collision with a gharri, one of the shafts of which struck him in the side, breaking four of his ribs and badly injuring his spleen. He was immediately taken into the Soldiers' Home, and as soon as a gharri could be procured he was conveyed to the Station Hospital, where he died at about 6 o'clock the next morning after suffering terrible agony. The police have been unable to trace the driver of the gharri which collided with the deceased, but whether he was to blame or the rider no one is able to say. According to the account given by the man who was riding with the deceased, and who apparently was the only European that witnessed the accident, Dale appears to have been riding down Municipal Office Street, close behind a gharri, when another gharri coming in the opposite direction suddenly swerved round, and one of the thafts catching him in the side he was knocked off his machine, which was afterwards picked up uninjured. Owing to the sad occurrence the band of the regiment was unable to play at the Eden Gardens, on Saturday evening, being required for the funeral.

Mr. S. F. Edge may be proud of his prescience. For a man to say when leaving Glasgow on Wednesday at midnight on a motor-car that he will arrive at Whiteball Court, London, on the stroke of five on Thursday is to exhibit somewhat of the pedantry of prophecy. Yet this is exactly what Mr. S. F. Edge and his Napier 16-horse-power motor-car have done; and the glory of being winner in the Glasgow-to-London motor race becomes insignificant in comparison with the fact that just as Big Ben chimed five, Mr. Edge pulled up at the door of the Automobile Club. He was followed shortly afterwards by Mr. Stocks on an eight horse-power Dion-Bouton car. The others followed at their convenience or at their leisure. Mr. Edge's performance should make even one of Mr. F. W. Webb's famous Crewe "compounds" blush.

THE BREAD OF THE PEOPLE.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. MIGGS.

"It's Protection," said Mr. Miggs, and there was just that touch of despair in his voice which let the lorryman see that the gloom on his friend's brow was of more than ordinary import.

"Protection of what?" he asked, looking at Mr. Miggs as though he had become an orphan and felt cold. "Protection from who?" he added more sternly, as he got no reply to his first question.

Mr. Miggs continued to gaze moodily at his empty glass, and the little man with the white face evidently felt that it was not yet time for him to interfere. "This company's testotal," continued the lorryman, "until I get an answer to my question: What is Protection?"

Mr. Miggs gave a slight start, as though recalling with an effort his attention to his immediate surroundings. "What is Protection?" he said. "I'll tell you what it is, my frien's and let no man contradic' me. It's starvation for the widdy and the orphan."

"I don't seem to get no nearer what it means all the same, said the lorryman doggedly. I ain't got your brains, ole frien' and so I don't make it out how the one word means the other in the ordinary way of talk."

"Protection is Protection, said Mr. Miggs irritably." Any fool that ain't drownded his wits in beer knows that. It's taking the bread of the people in order to send out soldiers to be shot down in cold blood; it's robbing the workin' man in order to save the rich man from puttin' his hand in his pocket; it's pourin' money into the bakers' till by takin it out of the hard-earned savin's of the widdy and the orphan. And the thought of it make me feel as dry in the throat as though I'd been a bird in a cage eatin' gravel for a fortnight." The hint was too obvious to be ignored, and the lorryman gave the necessary order. "What's he gettin' at?" he asked the little man with the white face. "For it's beyond me altogether."

"You ain't read the paper," said the little man, mildly. "It's all down in print, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, which is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the greatest speech which has been made in the House of Commons for a hundred years, and Mr. Miggs don't seem to agree with it. I've always said as what is good enough for the Chancellor of the Exchequer is good enough for me, and I ain't ashamed to say it now."

"For 'alf a pint," said the lorryman savagely, "I'd knock yer heads together. The two of you would jor for an hour and nobody a ha'porth the wiser."

"I ain't read the speech," said the little man with the white face, resentfully. "But I know what Mr. Miggs is referrin' to, and so I tell you when asked. I don't see as there's no cause to get angry about it. When I live in the country the farmers was in favour of Protection, though I ain't very clear in my mind why they was."

"The farmers!" exclaimed Mr. Miggs, scornfully. "I am obliged to the honourable member for the country for givin' me the word which for a moment has slipped my memory. The farmers, he say, was in favour of Protection. In course they were. For why? And I will tell you. Because Protection means higher prices. And where does the higher prices go? Does it go into the pocket of the poor man? Does it go into the pockets of the deserving poor? No, My frien's, it don't. It goes into the pockets of the farmers which lives on the land which should be free to all, and makes profits by so living. That's what Protection means, and perhaps the lorryman will withdror certain observations which I hear, though not condescending to take notice on them."

"Look 'ere mateys," said the lorryman genially, "it begins to dawn on me as the conversation has some connection with the Budget. Havin' been very busy for the last few days, I ain't had time to 'ave the papers read to me, which I never do excep' on Sundays, when I make the nipper read it from beginnin' to end, to see how he's gettin' on at school. Now, in course I know about the Budget, because the Budget generally nits us more nor anybody else. If there's anybody which the Government has a down on, it's the brewers. Now, I ask you straight, has he putt an extra tax on us? if he has, and mark my words, he'll ruin the trade. Beer ain't what it was; and why? Because it's taxed more nor anything else you can name."

"There ain't no tax on beer," said Mr. Miggs. "No, my frien's, he knew better than try on that game. He's taxed bread, which is the staff of life, as the statesmen goes. He's gone in head-first for Protection, and where he'll come out nobody knows."

"Hear, hear" said the little man with the white face. "Bread and beer goes naturally together."

"If I was talkin' with men who was responsible for what they said," Mr. Miggs replied with a patient scorn which was not lost on his hearers, "I would not condescend to say another word. But speaking to men whom I regard as childer, I will ask you, as man to man, would you bring up a child on beer? Now, sir's there more childer than grown men in the world? What then is my argyment? And my argyment is that to tax bread is to tax the food of the little childer. That's what Protection is I said that Protection meant the starvation of widdies and orphans. Take a widdy woman, my frien's, which goes out charing and leaves twelve fatherless orphans at home. Will a loaf of bread feed 'em a day? No; and well you know it. Give 'em two loaves. The Chancellor of the Exchequer charges her an extra penny a day for her bread, which by the rule of thumb comes to seven pence a week. Ain't seven pance a week nothink to a widdy woman which earns seven bob a week, and has to pay rent for a roof over her head?"

"But all widdies ain't got twelve children, Mr. Miggs," the little man with the white face expostulated feebly.

"A grown man," said the lorryman thoughtfully, "could bring up twelve nippers on seven bob a week, far less a widdy woman. Besides, a widdy can always marry again. But generally they prefer to remain single, leastwise that's my experience of em. The landlady of the Blue Elephant's a widdy woman, Mr. Miggs, and I never knew a man as had a keener eye to business. And talk about authority? Why, she'd order me out of the premises as soon as if I was a stray dog if she was in one of her tempers."

"It's common knowledge," said the little man with the white face. "I married a widdy myself, and I suppose I ought to know."

"It's enough to make a man swaller his empty glass to hear sich talk," said Mr. Miggs, who had listened with increasing desperation to the views of his friends. "It seems to me as there ain't no further call for argument, there am I criticising the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer which is enough to make William Ewart Gladstone turn in his coffin, and I am met with talk about widdy women. It surprise me as the honourable member for the country has not introduced some remarks about hens."

"Don't take no liberty with me, Mr. Miggs," said the little man with white face heatedly. "My views on hens is well known to this company, and so is the Chancellor of the Exchequer's. I will say as it surprises me he ain't put a tax upon foreign eggs. I'd sooner have a tax upon foreign eggs nor on anything else. But it ain't for the likes of me to criticise him. I ain't got your boldness, Mr. Miggs, and I ain't ashamed to say it. I'd 'ave preferred a tax on eggs to a tax on bread. But after all, eggs is a luxury, and hens are very delicate breeding."

"We've heard quite enough about that," said Mr. Miggs. "Eggs might be taxed for all I care on the subject. They never have appealed to me, being bilious by natur. But I will say as a tax on bread is going a little too far even for the present Government, which is the most incompetent that ever has been known in my experience. When peace is in the air, and flying over our heads, as the statement goes, this Chancellor of the Exchequer taxes the childer's bread. My frien's, this is only the beginning of the downfall of England. I feel it, somehow I feel it, and my heart is sad. But don't take no notice of me. I know what I know, and what I don't know ain't no concern of anybody. But there is a day of darkness coming for this unhappy country when the downtrodden workin' man will remember my words and tremble."

"It's gin ole frien'," said the lorryman. "It weakens the heart."—"Pall Mall Gazette."

A PARSEE LANDLORD IN TROUBLE.

At the Thana Police Court yesterday Mr. Sitaram Damoder, First Class Magistrate, Cooria and Bandora, disposed of the case in which Mr. Kavasji Sorabji Batliwala, a Parsee landlord, was charged with causing hurt to Kanoo Dasa, a Kathiawari labourer aged 17, on the 27th March last at Varsova, at the instance of Mr. Eruchshaw Dadabhoy Trozer, Chief Constable, Bandora Police. Mr. Kaikh sroo Eduji Ghaman, and Mr. Pestonji Sorabji Batliwala, Barristers-at-Law appeared for the defence.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 27th March at about 5 p. m. accused was on his way to Andheri Station from his bungalow at Varsova. The deceased Kanoo Dasa, who worked at his bungalow, asked for his wages for the day which amounted to annas two. The accused said that he did not know him and that therefore he should go to the contractor. The deceased pressed for the money, upon which the accused poked his umbrella into his stomach. Shortly after Kanoo fainted and expired. Dr. Dadina, Assistant Surgeon, Bandora, said that the deceased was suffering from heart disease. His spleen was very large and weighty, which would burst at the slighest shock.

The defence was that the accused did not injure the deceased. The deceased had held the accused by his sleeves from which he only freed himself. He did not know whether the deceased was struck with his umbrella which was in his left hand at the time.

After recording the evidence on both sides, the Magistrate held that the accused did not hurt the deceased either negligently or intentionally. The evidence of two Kathiawari labours was reliable. He therefore convicted the accused upon the evidence and fined him Rs. 51.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Most of the London prisons which were standing when Queen Victoria was crowned have either disappeared or undergone transformation. This is a splendid art gallery in the place of Millbank Penitentiary, the new Post Office buildings cover the area of Coldbath Prison, the magnificent Roman Catholic cathedral—now rapidly approaching completion—has been raised on the ground whereon Tothill Fields Prison was removed, and the debtors prison for London and Middlesex in Giltspur street has been replaced by shops and warehouses.

Whether we shall ever know the truth and the whole truth respecting the genesis of Jameson's Raid is doubtful. But, at any rate, by degrees, we may get approximately thereto, even without the publication of the notorious Hawksley correspondence. It is said that Mr. Rhodes has left certain papers b

PUBELY PERSONAL.

A FINER and more typical example of the Englishman never existed than the late Lord Kimberley. Says "M.A.P." Even his weaknesses were thoroughly English and thoroughly lovable. I have already recounted in these columns how he caused a titter to pass round the decorous House of Lords when he said with perfect simplicity that, as a proof of the great political wisdom of the late Queen, he had found that on the one occasion on which she had differed in opinion from him, he had discovered that she was right and he had been wrong—a confession of infallibility for once content to be corrected which was delightfully though unconsciously humorous, and which was a perfect revelation of the man.

HE made a similar revelation of his inner self to me in a long and intimate conversation I had with him once with regard to the inner history of his political life. Lord Kimberley was unusually interesting to me from the fact that his name was intimately associated with an exciting period of my boyhood in Ireland. He was Lord Lieutenant in the far off epoch when the great Fenian movement was at its height; and he was the man chosen as Lord Lieutenant to first tackle and close with that movement. It is difficult to convey to English people the sense of suspense, of golden and impossible visions and dreams, in which the youth and manhood of Ireland lived in that period. Anything might happen the next morning, and it was always anticipated that the new great thing would be the realisation of some hope cherished for centuries, and passing from the kingdom of dreams to that of realities. In short, young Ireland was then in that same condition of physical and mental exhilaration, intoxication, and unreality as the young man in his first love.

OF course the awakening came, and instead of seeing glorious visions of a new and independent Ireland, the youth of Ireland saw men passing through the streets in handcuffs, and then a long series of tragic trials ending in terrible sentences of penal servitude for twenty years, or, in some cases, for life. Lord Kimberley was the head of the Government in Ireland, and it was well that probably he was the man of men to pass through so terrible a time with perfect equanimity. I would put him down as one of the most courageous and one of the strongest men I ever met. He was not an orator—he was not an inspiring figure. He looked a heavily-built, square-jawed, stolid, unimaginative Norfolk squire; but he was grit all over. I don't think, with all his great positions, he ever got full justice for this largeness and stolidity of temperament, and trust me as an old politician when I say that it is temperament rather than intellect that counts in the work of politics—or, in other words, in governing men.

To come to Lord Kimberley's self-revelation in that conversation I had with him, let me say it was this "I never," he said in effect, go back on what I have done and ask myself whether I might have done better or whether I was right or wrong. The feelings of misgiving and self-reproach which I have heard other men utter, are strangers to me. I am satisfied when I have done the very best I could under the circumstances. Perhaps I say to myself I might have done better, but that doesn't now matter. It can't make a change one way or the other it is futile to be crying over the past; and I never do it." Now that is what I call a strong man.

AND his conduct during his illness is a remarkable proof of this force of character. He died magnificently. The distinction I make between a fine death, and a poor death, is that the fine death is that of the man who can think of the great moving world which is going on around him and will go on after his death just as calmly and with as much interest as if he were beginning it all instead of leaving it all: and the poor death is that of the man, so confined within the narrow frontiers of his own personal hopes, fears, passions, appetites, personality, as to feel that all things end with them. Now Lord Kimberley, up to the last conscious hour, was as keen in his interest in all things as if he were in the very best of health and in his first youth. I have already told how he roused himself after he had lain for days in dumb unconsciousness, to speak for three minutes to Lord Rosebery, and how he relapsed again into dumb unconsciousness immediately after Lord Rosebery left.

WELL, I can add something to that paragraph. It was read to him by his son—who was his careful and tender nurse throughout his illness; and he understood and was pleased with it. And some days afterwards he listened attentively to his son while he read to him a long speech of Mr. Morley. And thus, strong, sturdy, invincible as the oaks of his native country, this man died.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE, the Agent-General for Victoria, who died a few days earlier than Lord Kimberley, was, in his way, quite as remarkable and quite as fine a character as Lord Kimberley.

The time has not yet come to tell—it has not come even to realise—what a great public servant Sir Andrew Clarke was. But they know all about him in that Greater Britain which sweeps the world from Australia to South Africa, and along the shores and the inner lands of Asia. There was scarcely a part of the empire where he had not served and often he was the parent and the godfather of dominions that now are inseparable, indestructible, parts of the whole and almost old communities. With the late Mr. Childers, for instance he was a member of the first responsible Government in Victoria, he served in Singapore, in West Africa, in India, in short, wherever there was great work to be done, there Sir Andrew Clarke was to be found.

HE was the friend accordingly of politicians of the most opposite types, of Lord Salisbury as much as of Mr. Gladstone, of Mr. Balfour as well as of Mr. Morley, and he was very well-known to the late Mr. Parnell, with whom he agreed politically, for, though born in England, Sir Andrew always considered himself an Irishman because all his forefathers were Irish, and he was a Nationalist by personal conviction. He was a noticeable looking man—with fine, well-defined features, that might be described as leonine if it were not for the soft blue Irish eyes, which made gentleness and sweetness the dominant expression of the face.

DOWN in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, within earshot of the house where Carlyle so long lived, resides in modest retirement a little old gentleman named Sir Charles Alfred Cookson, lately H. M. consul and judge at Alexandria, who has won well deserved repose after many years of hard work in the interest of the Empire. Sir Charles, like so many others who have distinguished themselves in after life, commenced his career as clerk in the War Office, where he won the reputation of being a downright good fellow. At one time he and Mr. Clement Scott worked in the same room, and Sir Charles had the task of transcribing the dramatic critic's prose into the War Office letter register.

BUT this did not last long, for Sir Charles Cookson went in for law, and being called to the bar, obtained an appointment as judge at the Consular Court of Constantinople. Subsequently he held an appointment for a short time in Cyprus, but eventually settled down in Eypt, where he remained for many years, respected by everyone as an honest, upright judge. He is a first-rate lawyer, and has rarely seen his judgments upset by the higher Consular Court in the capital of the Sultan's dominions.

SIR CHARLES COOKSON first came into prominent evidence in the early part of September, 1881, when he and Sir Auckland Colvin were suddenly summoned to Abdeen Palace by the Khedive Tewfik, to assist in calming the turbulent colonels and soldiery who had assembled on the square with Arabi at their head, and were "demonstrating" with the support of several pieces of field artillery in front of the Khedivial residence. It was perhaps mainly due to the remarkable tact displayed by Sir Charles on this occasion, in his negotiations with Arabi, that the stormy scene came to an end without bloodshed.

THE second time when Sir Charles Cookson greatly distinguished himself in the Valley of the Nile was during the massacre at Alexandria, on June 11th, 1882. He then, almost unattended, pluckily ventured among the rioters, in one of the worst quarters of Alexandria, for the purpose of pacifying the Maltese, who, exasperated at the murderous onslaught of the Arabs, threatened to break out and wreak vengeance on their assailants. Barely had he reached the scene when he found himself dragged from his carriage and brutally beaten about the head and body. It was a miracle that he escaped with his life. Happily the Janissaries at last succeeded in getting him away. But it was a long time before he recovered from his injuries.

SIR Harry Johnston, who is now in England busily preparing his book on the Uganda Protectorate, has just taken a lease of a house in Chester Terrace, Regent's Park. The scheme of decoration is characteristic of the man whose fortunes are so closely bound up with the big Equatorial Protectorate. All through the house the Uganda colours, yellow, black and white, blend harmoniously in the decoration of the walls.

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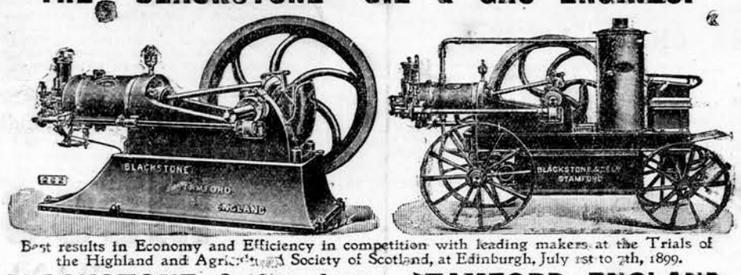

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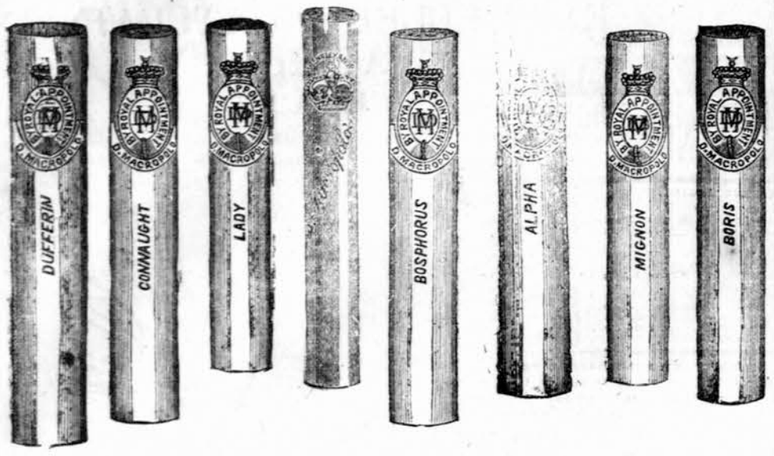

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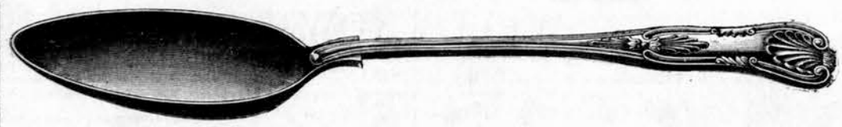
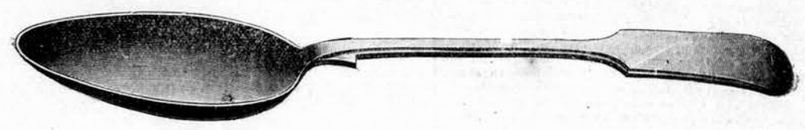
Tea Spoons	per doz. 16 8	15 12
Dessert Spoons	,, 30 0	25 4
Table Spoons	,, 42 8	38 8
Dessert Forks.	,, 30 0	25 4
Table Forks	,, 42 8	38 8



KING'S.

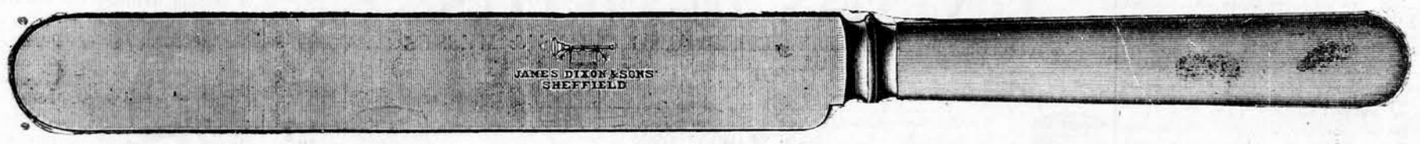
	A Quality— Rs. a.	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz. 22 0	18 14
Dessert.	,, 37 0	33 12
Table Spoons	,, 50 0	46 4
Dessert Forks	,, 37 0	33 12
Table Forks...	,, 50 0	46 4



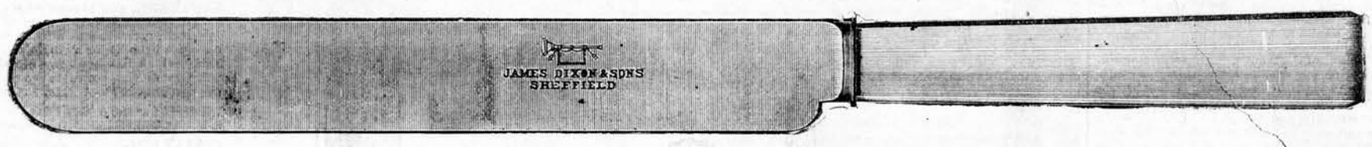
FIDDLE PATTERN.

	A Quality— Rs. a,	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz. 11 12	10 0
Dessert Spoons	,, 22 0	19 0
Table Spoons	,, 28 0	25 8
Dessert Forks	,, 22 0	19 0
Table Forks	,, 28 0	25 8

TABLE CUTLERY, BEST DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.



No. 1002.—Bone Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 18-8 ; Dessert Knives, per doz., 14-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 7-8 ; Steel, Rs. 2-4.



Xylonite Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 19-8 ; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 25-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 8 ; Steel, Rs. 2-8.

Ivory Handles, Edge Pinned.—Table Knives, per doz., Rs. 42 ; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 29-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 15 ; Steel, Rs. 5-8.

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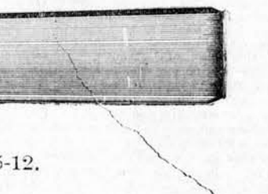

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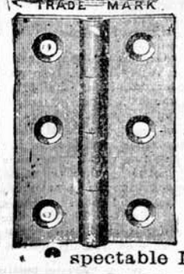
TRADE MARK



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